The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5617 號七十百六千五第 日五念月十年亥乙緒光 HONGKONG, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22ND, 1875. 一拜禮 號二十二月一十英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

November 20, KWANGTUNG, Brit. str., 491, S. Ashton, Foochow 17th Nov., Amoy 18th, and Swatow 19th, General.—D. LAPRAIK & Co.

November 20, H.B.M. frigate AUDACIOUS, Colomb, Shanghai Nov. 13th.

November 20, ESMERALDA, British str., 395, E. Thebaud, Amoy 19th Nov., General.—A. MACG. HEATON.

November 20, CHINKIANG, British steamer, 798, James Hogg, Canton 20th Nov., General.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

November 20, CHLORIS, German bark, 328, M. Matzen, Whampoa 18th Nov., General.—ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

November 20, JOHANN CARL, German bark, 387, E. Gutsmuths, Bangkok 13th Oct., General.—WM. PUSTAU & Co.

November 20, NORNA, British str., 606, C. Koch, Swatow 19th November, General.—KWOK ACHEONG.

November 20, PARDO, British steamer, 763, Power, Singapore 7th November, and Saigon 12th, Rice.—LANDSTEIN & Co.

November 21, FUNG SHUN, British str., 862, R. Andrew, Glasgow 2nd October, Falmouth 4th, Port Said 18th, Suez 20th, and Singapore 13th November, General.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

November 21, CANTON, Siamese ship, 779, Kundson, Bangkok 26th October, Rice and Oil Cake.—CHINESE.

November 21, LORNE, British steamer, 1,034, Butcher, Shanghai 17th November, Tea.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, NOVEMBER 20TH.

Huntley Castle, for Whampoa.
Washi, str., for Haiphong.
Namoa, str., for East Coast.
Ningpo, str., for Ningpo and Shanghai.
Galatea, str., for Shanghai.
Brema, for Macao.

Departures.

November 20, RAJAH, str., for Swatow.
November 20, TANAIS, str., for Yokohama.
November 20, LOTTE, for Whampoa.
November 20, WASHI, str., for Haiphong.
November 20, NINGPO, str., for Ningpo and Shanghai.
November 20, Chinese gunboat SHEN-CHI, for a cruise.
November 21, NAMOA, str., for East Coast.
November 21, IRAOUADDY, str., for Shanghai.
November 21, GALATEA, str., for Shanghai.

Passengers.

ARRIVED.

Per *Kwangtung*, str., from East Coast:—
Mr. and Mrs. Woodwork, Messrs. Tyzack, Reid, Rogers, Groenveldt, and Chan-choy-seong, and 81 Chinese.

Per *Esmeralda*, str., from Amoy:—
105 Chinese.

Per *Johann Carl*, from Bangkok:—
Mr. John Lamke.

Per *Norna*, str., from Swatow:—
43 Chinese.

Per *Pardo*, str., from Singapore, &c.:—
50 Chinese.

Per *Fung Shun*, str., from Glasgow, &c.:—
For Hongkong.—Mr. Parlane and 24 Chinese.
For Shanghai.—Mrs. McLeod and child, Miss McArthur, and Mr. Weir.

Per *Lorne*, str., from Shanghai:—
Miss Johnson.

DEPARTED.

Per *Tanais*, str., for Yokohama:—
Dr. and Mrs. Langgaard, Messrs. De-Livron, Kirnemann, and Kahn.

Per *Iraouaddy*, str., for Shanghai:—
Mr. and Mrs. King and maid servant, Messrs. Arindale, Mayer, and Arene.

Per *Ningpo*, str., for Ningpo, &c.:—
Mr. and Mrs. Kofod and family, and 50 Chinese, deck.

Per *Washi*, str., for Haiphong:—
6 Cabin and 10 Chinese.

Per *Namoa*, str., for East Coast:—
2 Cabin and 200 Chinese.

Per *Galatea*, str., for Shanghai:—
2 Chinese.

Reports.

H.M.S. *Audacious* reports left Shanghai on 13th November, and had strong monsoon throughout.

The British steamship *Esmeralda* reports left Amoy on 19th November, and had fine weather and light Easterly winds throughout.

The British steamship *Lorne* reports left Shanghai on 17th November, and had light winds to Ocksen; since then fresh N.E. monsoon to arrival.

The Siamese ship *Canton* reports left Bangkok on 26th October, and had southerly winds to Pulo Sapata; since then strong N.E. monsoon and high sea.

The British steamship *Norna* reports left Swatow on 19th November. Had fine weather and light N.E. monsoon throughout. Passed the Messageries Maritimes steamer *Tanais* at noon on the 20th, off the Nine Pins, bound North. In Swatow were steamships *Riga*, *Yung-ching*, and *Maharajah*.

The German bark *Johann Carl* reports left Bangkok on 13th October. Had light variable winds to North Danger Shoal; then a heavy gale commencing from the N.N.W. and veering round to W., with a tremendous high sea from the N.E., lasting four days; since then strong N.E. winds to arrival.

The British steamship *Pardo* reports left Singapore on 7th November, and Saigon on the 12th. The first two days experienced light N.E. monsoon; after which moderate weather to Saigon; from thence moderate monsoon and a high N.E. sea throughout. Passed, on the morning of the 19th, a large steamer in the distance, name unknown, bound South.

The British steamship *Fung Shun* reports left the Clyde 2nd October; arrived at Falmouth on 4th, and left again on the 5th; arrived at Port Said on 17th, and left again on the 18th; left Suez on the 20th; arrived at Singapore on 10th November, and left again on the 13th at 5 p.m.; arrived in Hongkong at 6 a.m. on the 21st. In the China Sea fresh monsoon and fine weather.

The British steamship *Kwangtung* reports left Foochow on 17th November, Amoy on the 18th, and Swatow on the 19th. From Foochow to Amoy experienced strong N.E. winds and and fine weather. To Swatow fresh N.E. and E.N.E. winds and fine weather. To Hongkong light variable winds and fine weather. In Foochow, H.M.S. *Midge*, German frigate *Ariadne* and gunboat *Cyclop*, French gunboat *Talisman*, and steamer *Anteno*r. Passed a large steamer, bound North, off Ocksen. In Amoy, H.M.S. *Hart* and steamers *Esmeralda*, *Zamboanga*, and *Formosa*. In Swatow, steamers *Maharajah*, *Yung-ching*, and *Riga*. Passed a steamer, bound North, off Haimun Point; passed the steamship *Norna*, bound South, at 7.15 p.m. on the 19th.

Auction Sales To-day.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
At 11 A.M.,
Sundry Victualling and Naval Stores.

H. N. MODY,
At 12 noon,
Cotton Waste.

Notices of Firms.

THE Undersigned has been appointed AGENT at this Port for Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., of London.
OFFICE—*No. 6, Stanley Street.*
W. H. NOTLEY.
tf 1765 Hongkong, 24th October, 1874.

NOTICE.

WE have Established ourselves at this Port as SHIP CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, and GENERAL STOREKEEPERS, under the Firm of
HEUERMANN, HERBST & Co.
F. W. HEUERMANN,
E. HERBST.
13, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 1st November, 1875. [tf 1619

HAVING resigned my Situation in the Yuen Fat Hong, I have this day established myself as MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT, under the Style of "SUN GHEE & Co."
C. SUN GHEE.
1685 Hongkong, 12th November, 1875.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND..... 100,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—AD. ANDRE, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
E. R. Hallifax, Esq. | H. Hoppius, Esq.
J. F. Cordes, Esq. | A. Molver, Esq.
F. D. Sassoon, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq., *Manager.*
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum
6 " 4 " "
12 " 5 " "
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 12th August, 1875.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors, authorising them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one First-class Risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on Adjoining Risks at Current Rates.
A Discount of 20 % allowed.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., *Agents.*
48 Hongkong, 8th January, 1875.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on any one
FIRST-CLASS RISK,
at Current Rates.
A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., *Agents.*
Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
333 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the extent of 45,000 Dollars on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, at Current Local Rates, subject to a Discount of 20 %, on the premia.
EDWARD NORTON & Co., *Agents.*
tf 8 Hongkong, January, 1875.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.
MELCHERS & Co.
tf 674 Hongkong, 1st May, 1874.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire at current rates*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.
SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*
tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.
OLYPHANT & Co., *General Agents.*
tf 951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.
A discount of 20 % allowed.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1363 Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.
Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.
No charge for Policy fees.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, *Secretary.*
Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 885

Intimations.

PROSPECTUS OF THE CHINA AND JAPAN MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

EIGHT HUNDRED SHARES—EACH THREE HUNDRED TAELS PAID UP.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Tls. 1,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL.....Tls. 240,000.

Provisional Committee:
THE PRESENT DIRECTORS OF THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

WE PROPOSE to continue the Business of the China and Japan Marine Insurance Company, taking over all Liabilities and Assets from the 30th June, 1875, together with the sum to credit of Working Account on that date, in all, nett, Tls. 57,442.02.

HEAD OFFICE.

The Head Office of the Association will continue to be in Shanghai with a view to registering the Association as a Limited Liability Company under the Order in Council now pending. (Failing the enactment of the Order, it may be advisable eventually to make the Head Office either in Hongkong or in London.)

SHARES AND CALLS.

The Capital of the Company to be One Million Two Hundred Thousand Taels, in Eight Hundred Shares, of Fifteen Hundred Taels each, of which a first call of Three Hundred Taels shall be paid up upon Allotment.

ALLOTMENT OF SHARES.

The Shares will be allotted by the Provisional Committee, who will be guided in their first allotment by the prospects of the Business to be given by applicants, and in subsequent allotments it is proposed that the Directors shall be guided by the Business contributed, reserving to themselves the power to re-allot, at intervals to be hereafter determined upon.

DIVISIONS OF PROFITS.

It is proposed that interest upon the Capital, at the rate of Ten per Cent. per annum shall be the first charge upon the Profits, and that any profit remaining to the credit of working account, after such interest has been paid to the Shareholders, shall be divided; two-thirds being paid to the Contributing Shareholders in the ratio of their Contributions, and one-third being placed to the credit of the Reserve Fund.

RESERVE FUND.

As soon as the payment to the Reserve Fund, under the preceding clause, shall have reached the sum of Two Hundred Thousand Taels, all Profits, after paying the Ten per Cent. interest on the Capital, shall be divided, two-thirds to the Contributing Shareholders, *pro rata*, and one-third to the Shareholders generally.

DISSOLUTION.

In the event of one-half of the paid up Capital being lost, the Association shall be *ipso facto* dissolved, and the remaining half (all liabilities having been met) shall be distributed amongst the Shareholders.

TWO-THIRDS MAJORITY TO DECIDE ALL QUESTIONS.

It is proposed that a majority, representing not less than two-thirds of the Shareholders registered, shall have power to bind the minority in any disputed question regarding the management, working, or dissolution of the Association, or in making any change in the Deed of Settlement.

With this general outline before you, we have confidence in proposing the reconstruction of the China and Japan Marine Insurance Company, believing that we are thus putting ourselves in possession of a good working business under exceptionally favourable conditions. The Members of the Provisional Committee are themselves prepared to take up the full number of Shares permissible under the new Deed of Settlement, and they propose to remain in office only until the Shares are alloted, when a new Board of Directors will be elected from among the general body of Shareholders.

We enclose a Form of Application, which must be sent in, either to the Head Office or to the Agents of the China and Japan Marine Insurance Company at Hongkong, Yokohama, or Singapore, before Noon of Saturday, the 13th November next.

Dated in Shanghai, 23rd October, 1875.

HUGH SUTHERLAND,
C. W. SIEGFRIED,
J. M. RINGER,
A. J. LITTLE,
C. EMIL BADE,
} PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.

The Committee propose to reserve 200 Shares out of the above for distribution at distant ports (London, San Francisco, &c.), applications for which may be handed in to the Agents at such ports on or before the 31st December next.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

....., 1875

To THE PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE
CHINA AND JAPAN MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,
CARE OF
.....

GENTLEMEN,—I/We beg you to allot ..... Shares, or any less number, in the China and Japan Mutual Marine Insurance Association, and ..... engage to pay the First Call of Taels Three Hundred per Share immediately upon Allotment, as notified in the printed Prospectus, to the terms of which ..... hereby subscribe.

....., Gentlemen,
Yours faithfully,
(Name in full).....
1645] (Address).....

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 800,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.
This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15 % for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.
RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*
tf 1089 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date the above Association will allow a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) on Local Risks only.
RUSSELL & Co. *Agents.*
tf 1800 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agent in Hongkong for the above-named Company, is prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of £10,000 at the usual rates subject to an immediate discount of 20 %.
Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in premia for Life Insurance in China.
Life Policies effected during the year 1875, Share in the Bonus to be declared on 31st December for the quinquennial period then ending.
A. MACG. HEATON.
1465 Hongkong, 27th September, 1875.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from H.M. Naval Storekeeper, to Sell by Public Auction,
THIS DAY,
the 22nd November, 1875, at 11 A.M., at H.M. Naval Yard,—
Sundry VICTUALLING and NAVAL STORES, comprising:—
Old WROUGHT and CAST IRON.
Old STEEL.
WIRE ROPE, 6 and 6½ in.
HEMP CABLES, 17, 18, and 18½ in.
CHAIN THINGS, SLIPS, STRAPS, and SHACKLES.
ICE-MAKING MACHINE.
WASHING MACHINE.
DRILLING and CORDAGE MACHINE.
RAGS, CANVAS, BLUE CLOTH, FLANNELS, SERGE, MITTS, BLANKETS, LEATHER and BOOTS.
BISCUIT DUST, CHOCOLATE, SPLIT PEAS, and RAISINS.
A large quantity STEAM-ENGINE GEAR, consisting of COCKS, VALVES, BRASSES, Connecting RODS, SPANNERS, COPPER STEAM PIPES, SLUICE, GLANDS, BAROMETERS, Feed and Bilge PUMPS, PROPELLERS, Furnace BARS, &c., &c.
2 WINDLASSES, complete.
3 Sets DIVING APPARATUS, complete.
Spare GEAR for Diving Apparatus, consisting of Air PUMPS, HELMETS, DRESSES, &c., &c.
Also,
2 Large CONDENSERS,
And
10 Small CONDENSERS,
&c., &c., &c.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
J. M. ARMSTRONG, *Auctioneer.*
1677 Hongkong, 11th November, 1875

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,
THIS DAY,
22nd November, at Noon, at the Godown of Messrs. DAVID SASSOON, SONS, and Co.,—
14 Cases COTTON WASTE.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
H. N. MODY, *Auctioneer.*
1727 Hongkong, 20th November, 1875.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,
TO-MORROW,
the 23rd of November, 1875, at 11 o'clock A.M., at Nos. 39 and 40, Praya West, under a Bill of Sale,—
The whole STOCK-IN-TRADE of the late E. R. HANDLEY, comprising—
HAND LATHE and TOOLS, Complete DRILLING MACHINE, BENCH and VICE, VICES, SQUIRT CANS, OIL FEEDERS, VENTILATORS, BRASS COCKS, IRON PIPING, STOCK and DIES, COPPER PUMPS, STEAM GAUGES, GASALIERS, ANVILS, FORGES, &c., &c.
And
On the same date, at 2 P.M., at No. 6, High Street, West Point,—
The HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising PIANO, SOFAS, CHAIRS, SIDEBOARD, TABLES, WARDROBES, Marble-top WASHSTAND, GLASSES and CROCKERY, ENGRAVINGS, BEDSTEADS, &c., &c., &c.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
J. M. ARMSTRONG, *Auctioneer.*
1702 Hongkong, 16th November, 1875.

JUST RECEIVED and for SALE, 30 Cases of Choice AMONTILLADO SHERRY, in One Dozen Cases. Cavite Cheroots and Segars. Apply to
J. M. GUEDES, JR.
1705 Hongkong, 17th November, 1875.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

MR. DAVID GILLIES has been temporarily appointed Acting Secretary and Manager of the above Company.
W. KESWICK,
Chairman of the Board of Directors.
1722 Hongkong, 19th November, 1875.

COAL DEPOT.

COALS of all description supplied to Steamers by the Undersigned.
Orders may be left at the Godowns, Wanchai, with Mr. J. MACLEHOSE, or LEONG AH YON, Praya.
LANDSTEIN & Co.
6m 1620 Hongkong, 1st November, 1875.

PATENT SLIP & DOCK COMPANY AND NOVELTY IRON WORKS,
No. 32, PRAYA WEST.
MACHINE, BOILER, AND BLACKSMITH SHOPS,
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS.

THE Undersigned is now prepared to take on large Vessels for PAINTING and RE-COPPERING; also large REPAIRS to Hulls and Machinery, &c.
A Large Assortment of Spars and Lumber, Iron and Copper Plates, Iron and Brass Rods, Pitch, Oakum, and Felt, Sheathing Metal and Nails, Rivets, Screw Bolts and Wood Screws always on hand.
Boats and Steam Launches built to order.
H. C. BAILIE, *Manager.*
Office, Novelty Iron Works, Praya West.
Hongkong, 26th July, 1875. [6m 1148

STORAGE.

COALS received on Storage in First-class Godowns (lately known as those of Messrs. R. S. WALKER & Co.) of about 5,000 tons Capacity, situated on the Praya, West Wanchi.
T. G. LINSTEAD.
1909 Hongkong, 18th November, 1874.

G. O. ROGERS, D.D.S., *DENTIST,*
No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD.
(Will be absent until about November 15th.)
tf 247 Hongkong, 13th September, 1875.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY)
SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA,
F. PEIL,
Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, having given up his Agency for dealing in Steam Re-reeled Silk for KAI-CHEONG-LOONG, Canton, from the 1st day of August, 1875, will not be responsible for any accounts contracted for the aforesaid firm, either before or after the above date.
YOW KWOK CHUN,
NAM SING,
74, Queen's Road Central.
3m 1728 Hongkong, 20th November, 1875.

NOW ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the *China Overland Trade Report* for the Year 1874. Price Ten Dollars.
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, 1st February 1875.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHAS. H. MORGAN, *Agent.*
1y 944 Hongkong, 18th June, 1875.

Intimations.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Until further notice (to reduce Stock) our Prices for Carte de Visite portraits will be as follows:—
On MONDAYS, TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS.
Per Dozen.....$2.00
For CASH paid at time of sitting ONLY.
On THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS.
The first dozen.....$4.00
Extra quantities, per dozen.....$2.00
Copies of Negatives in stock per dozen...$2.00

FOR THE HONGKONG PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY,
H. EVERITT.
Corner of Wyndham and Wellington Streets
(Nearly opposite the German Club.)
N.B.—Mr. EVERITT obtained the Certificate of Merit at the Dublin Exhibition, 1862.
3m 1624 Hongkong, 1st November, 1875.

STEAMERS FOR SALE.

AN IRON-SCREW STEAMER, built at Dumbarton in 1862, 185ft. long, 25¼ft. broad, 14½ft. deep; has a Poop and Forecastle; Tonnage (gross) 510 tons, (net) 347 tons, schooner-rigged, combined power of engines 120 h.p.; has always been kept in good order, and will carry 550 tons on a draught of 14ft.

A Strong, Well Built, IRON SCREW STEAMER, brig-rigged, launched at Greenock in 1857, has Two Decks, Top-gallant-forecastle, and Deck-houses; Gross Tonnage 1,167 tons, Nett Tonnage 912 tons; has Two Engines of combined power 170 h.p.; Length 244ft., Beam 32ft., Depth 20ft. 6in.; will carry 1,300 tons on a draught of 18ft.
For further particulars, apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
1723 Hongkong, 19th November, 1875.

NOW READY,
In One Volume, 400 Pages,
THE TREATY RIGHTS OF THE FOREIGN MERCHANT IN CHINA.
Supported by Documents, partly unpublished.
By the late Baron VON GUMPACH.
Price Taels 5.
Office of the *Celestial Empire*, Shanghai.
14d 1697 Hongkong, 18th November, 1875.

FOR SALE.

BERLIN TIVOLI BEER.
Apply to WIELER & Co.
tf 1064 Hongkong, 10th November, 1875.

FOR SALE.

LETTS' DIARIES for 1876, in every variety.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 1560 Hongkong, 19th October, 1875.

FOR SALE.

DWELLING HOUSES No. 1 and No. 2, St. John's Place.
Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
653 Hongkong, 1st May, 1875.

DEATH TO WHITE ANTS.

THE Undersigned has received a further supply of MALPAS'S PATENT COMPOUND for Preserving Timber from the Ravages of White Ants.
One Package will prepare 200 superficial feet of Flooring. Price 50 Cents per Package.
W. H. NOTLEY,
For E. Davies, Sole Agent for China.
No. 6, Stanley Street, 1st Oct., 1875. [3m 1481

ED. CHASTEL,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
17, WYNDHAM STREET.
Next to the "Daily Press" Office.
N.B.—Price Lists and Samples on application.
935 Hongkong, 16th June, 1875.

DANISH CONSULATE,
Hongkong, 13th August, 1875.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Charts of Hongkong, shewing the track of the GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S CABLE, have been placed in the Harbour-master's Office, as well as in this Consulate, for the information of Shipmasters and Pilots. If any vessel should accidentally get hold of the Cable and bring it to the surface, the Master is requested to do all in his power to clear it without damaging it.
The following is the course of the track of the Cable:—
On the Island of Hongkong the Company's Cable is landed in the middle of Deep Water Bay, from where it runs about South midway between Middle Island and Hongkong Island, round Round Island, curving S.E. and E. midway between Tytam Peninsula on Hongkong Island and Lochau Island, and midway between Tylong Head (Cape d'Aguilar) and Soon Kong, from which place it runs East for about a hundred miles, then gradually bending Northward in a distance 25 to 30 miles off the coast of China.
At 25 miles S.S.E. of Chapel Island a Cable branches off, and runs N.N.W. two miles to the Northward of Chapel Island between Woo Sen and Chanchat Rocks, close to the North of Tsing Sen, close to the North of Taepan Shoal, and close under Taepan Point, from where it runs in a straight line to the landing place, which is just inside the Southern Point of the Island of Kulang Sen.
From 25 miles outside Chapel Island the Cable runs N.E. about 30 miles outside Chimmo, 15 miles off Turnabout, 30 miles off Tung Ying, from which place it bends more Northward, 35 miles off Pih Ki Shan, 20 miles off the Hie Shan Islands, 30 miles off Tong Ting to North of the Leuconna Group, where it rounds and turns West until it, at a point midway between the Northernmost Island of the Chin San Group, runs within a mile South of Davis Islands and S.W. and W. of Morrison Island up to Gutzlaff, where it is landed on the South West side.
Starting from the same place on Gutzlaff two Cables follow the East and North side of the Yangtsze River's South Bank, as near inshore on the bank as possible right up to Pheasant Point, where they turn into the Woosung River along the right bank until they cross the Woosung River close beneath the Bar Marks, and are landed on the left Bank at the Company's Station.
From Gutzlaff the Cable to Nagasaki is running S.E. midway between Napier's and Bonham's Islands, and midway between Bonham and Brooke's Islands, then Easterly, North of Childer's Rock and four miles South of Barren Islands, from which place it runs in a straight line about E.N.E. till midway between Pallas Rock and Meau Sima (Asses Ears) on the coast of Japan.
H. KLER, *Acting Consul.*
1326]

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSAR & SONS, Arbroath.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE—REDUCED PRICE $1.
Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.
Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.
The Daily Press Office.

Intimations.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN Extraordinary MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Company's Office, 39, Queen's Road, Victoria, at half-past three o'clock in the afternoon of FRIDAY, the 26th November inst., for the purpose of authorizing certain Alterations in the Articles of Association as set forth in the Circular dated the 6th September, 1875.
By order,
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, *Secretary.*
22d 1646 Hongkong, 5th November, 1875.

AN Extraordinary MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Company's Office, as above, at half-past three o'clock in the afternoon of FRIDAY, the 10th December next, for the purpose of confirming the Resolutions passed at the Meeting of the 26th ultimo.
By order,
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, *Secretary.*
36d 1647 Hongkong, 5th November, 1875.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

FOREIGN ATTACHMENT.

Suit No. 45.

Plaintiffs,—JOAO JOAQUIM DOS REMEDIOS and JOAO HENRIQUE DOS REMEDIOS, Merchants, Co-partners, carrying on business at Victoria, in the Island of Hongkong, under the style or firm of "J. J. DOS REMEDIOS AND COMPANY."

Defendants,—H. U. JEFFRIES, F. G. HERON, J. E. ERNST, and C. H. WARREN, Merchants, Co-partners, trading at Manila and elsewhere under the style or firm of "RUSSELL AND STURGIS."

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Writ of Foreign Attachment (wherein the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Limited, is named as Garnishee,) against all the Property, moveable or immoveable, of the above-named Defendants within the Colony, has been issued in this Suit pursuant to the Provisions of Section LXXXII. of "The Hongkong Code of Civil Procedure."
Dated the 10th day of November, 1875.
CALDWELL AND BRERETON,
Solicitors for the Plaintiffs,
29, Queen's Road,
1693] Hongkong.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

FOREIGN ATTACHMENT.

Suit No. 47.

Plaintiffs,—DAVID ROBERT FENTON CRAWFORD, JOHN SAMUEL COX, and JOHN FAIRBAIRN, of Victoria, in the Island of Hongkong, Storekeepers, Auctioneers, and Ship-chandlers, trading under the style or firm of "LANE, CRAWFORD AND COMPANY."

Defendants,—H. U. JEFFRIES, F. G. HERON, J. E. ERNST and C. H. WARREN, Merchants, Co-partners, trading at Manila and elsewhere, under the style or firm of "RUSSELL AND STURGIS."

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Writ of Foreign Attachment (wherein the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Limited, is named as Garnishee) against all the Property moveable or immoveable of the above named Defendants within the Colony, has been issued in this Suit pursuant to the Provisions of Section LXXXII. of "The Hongkong Code of Civil Procedure."
Dated the 10th day of November, 1875.
CALDWELL AND BRERETON,
Solicitors for the Plaintiffs,
29, Queen's Road,
1701] Hongkong.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

FOREIGN ATTACHMENT.

Suit No. 45.

Plaintiffs,—JOAO JOAQUIM DOS REMEDIOS and JOAO HENRIQUE DOS REMEDIOS, Merchants, Co-partners, carrying on business at Victoria, in the Island of Hongkong, under the style or firm of "J. J. DOS REMEDIOS AND COMPANY."

Defendants,—H. U. JEFFRIES, F. G. HERON, J. E. ERNST, and C. H. WARREN, Merchants, Co-partners, trading at Manila, and elsewhere, under the style or firm of "RUSSELL AND STURGIS."

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Writ of Foreign Attachment (wherein The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, and Horatio Harrington Nelson, the Manager thereof, The China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited, and William Henry Ray, the Secretary thereof, are named as Garnishees,) against all the Property moveable or immoveable of the above named Defendants within the Colony, has been issued in this Suit pursuant to the Provisions of Section LXXXII. of "The Hongkong Code of Civil Procedure."
Dated the 11th day of November, 1875.
CALDWELL AND BRERETON,
Solicitors for the Plaintiffs,
29, Queen's Road,
1699] Hongkong.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS, addressed to the Chairman, for the BERTH of SECRETARY and MANAGER of the HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED, will be received until Noon of FRIDAY, the 26th instant.
12d 1691 Hongkong, 15th November, 1875.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A FIRST DIVIDEND of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS ($100) PER SHARE will be payable at the OFFICES OF THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, HONGKONG, on and after January 1st, 1876, on which day Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants at the Company's Office, 48, Queen's Road, Victoria, producing at the same time their Scrip for endorsement.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 31st December, 1875, both days inclusive.
ADOLF ANDRE,
T. D. SASSOON, } Liquidators.
2m 1692 Hongkong, 15th November, 1875.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition; Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder; Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse. Company's Safety Fuse. [1y 1026 July 7.

STEAM LAUNCH FOR HIRE.

TO be LET for Towing or Picnics, the large, powerful Steam-Launch *CUM LOONG*. Superior accommodation. Terms moderate.
Apply to TUNG KEE & Co.,
33, *Praya Central.*
6m 1459 Hongkong, 27th September, 1875.

Intimations.

HONGKONG CHORAL SOCIETY.

PROGRAMME of CONCERT, in the City Hall, on THURSDAY EVENING, 25th November, commencing at Nine o'clock.

PART I.

1. OVERTURE to "La Gazza Ladra," ..... } Rossini.
2. PART SONG, "See the Chariot at Hand," ..... } Horsley.
3. TRIO for Pianoforte, Violin, and Violoncello, Allegro moderato, from Sixth Trio, } Beethoven.
4. FOUR PART SONG, "Good night thou glorious Sun," } Smart.
5. CHORUS and SOLO, "Now tramp o'er Moss and Fell," } Bishop.

PART II.

6. FOUR PART SONG, "Awake, awake, the Flow'rs enfold," } Leslie.
7. ARIA for Bass, from the Oratorio of "Paulus," ..... } Mendelssohn.
8. GLEE, "Ye spotted snakes," } Stevens.
9. CHORUS, "The Carnovale," } Rossini.
10. OVERTURE to "Die Zauber-flöte" ..... } Mozart.
11. "GOD SAVE THE QUEEN" ..... Band.

Tickets, Price Two Dollars each, may be obtained at Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s, where a plan of the Seats may be seen; and at the Door of the Hall on the night of the Concert.
RO

To be Let.

TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN on the Praya, Wanchai.
Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 453 Hongkong, 20th March, 1875.

TO LET.

THE Premises known as the "THE WOODLANDS," newly painted and in Good Order.
Apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 131 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1875.

TO LET,
Possession on the 1st January, 1876.

THE PREMISES on the Praya, known as Messrs. DENT & Co.'s CENTRAL BUILDING.
ROZARIO & Co.
1587 Hongkong, 25th October, 1875.

TO BE LET,
With Immediate Possession,

THE HOUSE No. 7, Gough Street. Apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
1473 Hongkong, 29th September, 1875.

TO LET,
With Immediate Possession,

THE Semi-detached RESIDENCES Nos. 1 and 2, WESTBOURNE VILLAS, Bonham Road.
HOUSES on Upper Mosque Terrace.
All with Gas and Water laid on.
Also,
A First-class GODOWN at Wanchi of about 5,000 tons capacity.
Apply to T. G. LINSTEAD.
1464 Hongkong, 28th September, 1875.

TO LET,
With Immediate Possession,

TWO DWELLING HOUSES and OFFICES, Nos. 14 and 16, Stanley Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs. RAYNAR & Co.
The Upper Portion of the PREMISES, No. 44, Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of Messrs. G. DUBOST & Co.
The HOUSE, No. 35, Wellington Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs. ROSE & Co.
The DWELLING HOUSE and OFFICES, No. 1, Stanley Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs. DREYER & Co.
The HOUSES, Nos. 11, 13, and 15, Gage Street.
The DWELLING HOUSE, No. 4, Alexandra Terrace.
The STORE and DWELLING HOUSE, No. 31, Queen's Road, at present in the occupation of Miss GARRETT. Possession from 1st November.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 1550 Hongkong, 23rd October, 1875.

TO LET,

THE HOUSES No. 3, 5, 7, and 8, *West Terrace.* Apply to
J. P. DA COSTA.
1m 1618 Hongkong, 1st November, 1875.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES lately occupied by THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Queen's Road.
Apply to
G. FALCONER.
tf 1070 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

TO LET.

SOME HOUSES on PEDDAR'S HILL, No. 2, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
No. 7, GARDEN ROAD, known as "HARPERVILLE."
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
tf 513 Hongkong, 4th October, 1875.

TO LET,
(With Possession on the 1st November,)

THE HOUSE and PREMISES known as CRAIGELLACHIE, situated on the Bonham Road, lately in the occupation of R. JENSEN, Esq., and now of P. KABBERG, Esq.
Good Stabling. Gas and Water laid on.
Apply to
E. SHARP & TOLLER,
Solicitors.
1523 Hongkong, 11th October, 1875.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY,
FOR 1876,
(With which will be incorporated the CHINA DIRECTORY).

THE Publisher requests that those who have not yet returned the printed forms which have been sent to them to fill up, will be good enough to do so *without delay.* Any persons who have recently arrived, and to whom printed forms have not been sent, are respectfully requested to forward their names and addresses as early as possible for insertion.

Daily Press Office, November 22nd, 1875.

MARRIAGE.

On the 20th inst., at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. H. Hayward Kidd, Colonial Chaplain, MONTAGUE, second son of the Rev. Montague Hawtrey, Rector of Rimpton, Somerset, to CONSTANCE MAUD, young est daughter of the late Robert Parr, captain 54th Regt. [1731

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 22ND, 1875.

MISSIONARY troubles have of late been very frequent in China. It is true that the disturbances caused have not been of a serious nature, but they all appear to have originated from one cause—the hostility of the literati and mandarins. The former are the most conceited and prejudiced class in the Central Kingdom, and are always ready to become the tools of the mandarins. The literati can easily excite the passions of the ignorant mob, by inventing some gross story about the foreigners, and representing them as base, designing men. And when hounded on by these malicious misstatements, the populace are ready for almost any atrocity, and it is only wonderful that foreigners almost invariably elude their fury. Probably they would not get off so lightly were it not so managed by the incitors of the riot that the objects of their malevolence should escape in the nick of time while their homes were being rifled and destroyed. The enemies of the missionary fear to go the length of taking his life; they halt at a brutal beating, or the destruction of his house. Such matters can easily be arranged, when it would be awkward to have to account for a murder. It is, perhaps, because so little notice is taken of these constantly recurring outrages that they are so often indulged in. Attacks upon the missionaries are usually settled by compensation in the way of restoring or rebuilding the damaged or destroyed chapel or tenement, the restitution of part of the stolen goods, and an expression of regret from a higher official for the outrage. But there is reason to fear that it costs the mandarins directly concerned very little indeed for these ebullitions of spleen and spite, and so long as they can safely indulge in them the missionaries are never likely to be secure from annoyance.

The most recent of these groundless and senseless outbreaks of animosity, which occurred on the 1st instant at Yen-ping, a prefectural city up the Min, about one hundred and twenty miles from Foochow, was evidently countenanced by the mandarins. It seems that some two years ago the chapel of the English Church Mission at Yen-ping was destroyed by a mob, then, as on the more recent occasion, incited by the literati. Repeated efforts have been made to secure the rebuilding of the chapel, and at length the officials promised to give the Mission a new building site in lieu of the one formerly occupied. It is rumoured that the mandarins, when they announced that the chapel of the English Mission would be rebuilt, privately sent word to the literati and gentry to go to work to stop it, in order that they might be able to say that the people were opposed to it and that they could not control them. It is impossible, of course, to vouch for the truth of this report, but subsequent events seem to bear it out; and it is consistent with the conduct of these officials on many previous and similar occasions. Two American missionaries and a colporteur of the Foreign Bible Society visited the city just after this announcement, and spent a day or two at the American Mission there. It is thought that the people were induced to believe that their visit had some connection with the proposed re-erection of the chapel of the English Church Mission. At all events, on the 1st instant, on the departure of the visitors, the streets were filled with placards inciting the people to collect and drive out the foreigners and their doctrines. They hastened to the premises of the American Methodist Episcopal Mission and commenced a savage attack upon it. The chapel was destroyed, and the preacher's assistant severely beaten and ejected from the city. The missionary and his family found refuge in the house of a friendly neighbour, and thus fortunately escaped personal molestation. Whilst these riotous proceedings were going on, the mandarins, as usual, took no steps to disperse the unruly rabble, and will no doubt profess their entire ignorance of the whole occurrence.

The annoyances, losses, and interference to which the missionaries in China are subjected through the malice of the official class is all of a piece with the blind and stupid hatred they take every opportunity of displaying towards foreigners generally. It does not emanate so much from dislike of the Christian religion, though its principles are most antagonistic to their oppressive practices, but from a violent antipathy to the changes and reforms which they fear the foreigners will ultimately be the means of inaugurating. They would be delighted to see the missionaries so disheartened by their non-success and the determined hostility of the people as to give up the prosecution of their faith in China in despair as a hopeless task. Hitherto they have failed to discourage the missionaries, for the latter have had no difficulty in perceiving that the opposition they have encountered has arisen almost entirely through the ill-will of the officials and literati. It is high time that these displays of official ill-feeling should be checked. They are clear violations of the Treaty of Tientsin, and should be punished as such. That treaty sets forth that "persons teaching or professing the Christian religion shall alike be entitled to the protection of the Chinese Authorities, nor shall any such, peacefully pursuing their calling and not offending against the laws, be persecuted or interfered with." So long, therefore, as missionaries keep to their great work of disseminating a knowledge of the Christian faith among the people, there is no pretext for meddling with them, and they can claim not only the forbearance but the protection of the Authorities. When has the latter been accorded to them? Seldom indeed, when they needed it; and there is good ground for believing that they owe less than nothing to the former. If the riots were caused through the meddling of the missionaries in matters that did not belong to them, as may have happened perhaps before now, they would, of course, be out of court, and not be entitled to sympathy. But there is not the slightest ground for such a charge in any of the recent cases of attack upon their premises, and it is impossible to resist the conclusion that they are the work of that mischievous and anti-progressist class, the mandarins. These officials must be taught to observe the treaties better, or, if allowed to exercise their own inclinations, they will succeed only too well in their attempt to make it impossible for foreigners to live anywhere in China beyond the limits of the Treaty Ports.

The Band of Her Majesty's 80th Regiment will perform the following programme in the Public Gardens this afternoon, commencing at 4.45:—

Quick March	"Gravelotte"	Spree.
Overture	"Occasional"	Müller.
Serenade	"Ständchen"	Schubert.
Grand Selection	"Martha"	Flotow.
Waltz	"Freut Euch des Lebens"	Strauss.

"God Save the Queen."

W. W. PRAYLING, Bandmaster.

The following are the particulars of the loss of N.I.S.N. Company's steamer *Wm. Kroon Prins der Nederlanden*, which left Singapore on the 3rd inst. with the mails and passengers for Batavia. At 11 o'clock on Friday night (the 5th inst.) when about 70 miles from Batavia, she came in collision with the Co's. steamer *Atjeh*, which vessel was on her way to Singapore. The *Kroon Prins* was struck abreast of the mail room, and sank in about fifteen minutes afterwards, the mails and cargo being totally lost. All the passengers and crew were saved by the *Atjeh*, but three Chinese and one Javanese are missing; these are, however, said to have gone in a boat, and will probably be heard from soon. The *Atjeh*, which had no cargo at the time, was on her way to Singapore to be docked. She returned at once to Batavia, but on examination does not appear to have been seriously injured, and will be sent to Singapore for repairs. The above intelligence reached the *Straits Times* by the arrival of Company's steamer *Banda*.

With regard to the exploration and colonisation of New Guinea, although the Australians are the first in the field, and, of course, in the long run will profit the most by the establishment of a flourishing trade in New Guinea they are not, it appears, to have it all to themselves. A New Guinea Colonising Association has been it is stated, set on foot in England, which has for its object the immediate formation of an exploring and colonising expedition, under the command of a distinguished naval officer, and which offers to the spirit of enterprise, to the love of travel, and to the thirst for action, inherent in Englishmen, quite a new opening. It is proposed that the exploring expedition shall consist of two hundred volunteers, under the command of Lieutenant Armit, and shall be in every respect amenable to the Naval Discipline Act and the Queen's Regulations. They are to receive no pay, but each of them is to obtain a grant of four square miles of land, and to get an outfit and free rations. They will proceed to an available site on the coast for the erection of a town where they will at once set to work to build a fort and a church, and where they will commence that trade with the natives which it is hoped will develop into an important commerce. By and by, of course, the new community will be handed over to Her Majesty's Government. But in the interval the administration will be carried on by the leader of the expedition under the direction of the Executive Council.

The Legislative Council will meet to-morrow, at 2.30 p.m., at Government House.

The Spanish steamship *Panay* returned from the Kowloon Docks yesterday morning.

The Danish steamship *Kjøbenhavn* came out of the Cosmopolitan Dock on Saturday morning, and the same tide the British steamship *Arratoon Apcar* went in.

Notice is given in Saturday's *Gazette* that a special licensing sessions of the Justices of the Peace will be held at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of Tuesday, the 4th January next, and thereafter on the first Tuesday of every month.

At the Peak, the maximum temperature during the past week, as recorded in Saturday's *Gazette*, was 69.0, the minimum 56.0; at the Harbour-Master's Office, Praya West, the maximum was 77.0, the minimum 65.0. No rain fell during the week.

A Bill to amend and consolidate the laws concerning the jurisdiction of magistrates over indictable offences, and for other purposes, is published in Saturday's *Gazette*. The Bill will be read a first time at the meeting of the Legislative Council to-morrow.

With reference to some remarks made by the Chief Justice on Friday, respecting the absence of witnesses in a case, His Lordship wishes it to be clearly understood that he did not refer to owners of vessels, but said it was a gross contempt for any officer of a vessel, who is a witness in a case, and who has been bound over in recognisances, to leave until the case is tried.

An advertisement in another column announces that the first concert of the season will be given by the Hongkong Choral Society in the City Hall, on Thursday evening next, at 9 p.m. The programme is a judiciously selected one. Tickets may be obtained at Messrs. Lane, Crawford and Co.'s, where a plan of the seats may be seen, to-day and up to the day of performance.

A very large congregation assembled (says the *Bendigo Advertiser*) in the Wesleyan Church, Forest-street, on the 26th September, to witness the ceremony of the baptism of three Chinamen, who have, by their acceptance of the Christian religion, renounced their former belief in the established faith of their country. The Rev. Mr. Bath conducted the service, and delivered an earnest and appropriate sermon from the third chapter of Galatians. He was assisted by the Chinese missionary from Castlemaine. The three Chinamen were respectively christened Jacob, Paul, and Matthew.

A notification in the *Government Gazette* of Saturday states:—"Whereas it has been represented to His Excellency the Administrator that great inconvenience has been caused to the Naval Authorities by persons letting off blue lights and rockets at night time in the immediate vicinity of Naval and Military Establishments, without due notice having been given; it is hereby notified that, with a view to preventing unnecessary alarm, information should be given through the office of the Colonial Secretary, or otherwise to the Naval and Military Authorities, of the intention of persons to let off blue lights and rockets, as when used at night they are the universal signal signal of distress or want of assistance."

CRICKET.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND UNIVERSITIES v. THE HONGKONG CLUB.

This match was played on Saturday, and being a one day's match, and, therefore, decided by the first innings, resulted in a victory for the Public Schools. The Club went in first with Messrs. Travers and Chater to bat. Mr. Travers, one of the "colts" this season, promises to be a good player. He has a free vigorous style, and if he can only restrain within proper limits his hitting propensities, which with nearly all players inclined to open out their shoulders, the loose bowling at practice encourages to an immoderate extent, he will prove a valuable addition to the Club. His thirteen, which, by the way, were only prevented by the trees from being 20, were well made. Messrs. Harward and Nunn were the only other players who got into double figures, and the innings closed for the small score of 57. The Club was unfortunately deprived in the first innings of the services of Mr. Handley, who has on former occasions rendered valuable assistance. The Public Schools had an easy task before them, but thanks to the bowling of Messrs. Greig, Handley, and Grant, they only succeeded in making 69, nearly all of which were made by Messrs. Head and Rich. Nobody, however, is ever surprised when either of these gentlemen makes a score. In the second innings for the Club Mr. Chater, who played in his old form, made 37. Mr. Handley's career was abruptly closed by a clever one handed catch by Mr. Deane. The fielding throughout was generally good, and Mr. Darby's bowling was more than usually successful. This bowling is a mystery to the uninitiated; apparently very easy, it nevertheless always takes wickets. Each ball looks like a deliberate imitation to make a tremendous hit, and so it is, but the result of the hit is usually entered as caught so and so, bowled Darby. Altogether the match was a very successful one, and the large attendance upon the ground proved that the interest which is taken in cricket this season has in no way diminished. Subjoined is the score:—

THE CLUB.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Mr. A. K. Travers, c. substitute, b. Darby	13	b. Griffith	2
Mr. C. P. Chater, b. Head	5	b. Head	37
Mr. Jas. Greig, b. Darby	1	b. Deane	2
Lieut. Harward, c. and b. Darby	11	stumped Head	0
Mr. G. F. Johnson, b. Darby	0	b. Darby	1
Mr. E. Tobin, c. Deane, b. Darby	4	b. Griffith	4
Mr. H. Taylor, b. Head	0	b. Deane	10
Mr. C. F. Nunn, c. Griffith, b. Darby	15	b. Darby	3
Mr. D. B. Grant, l.b.w., b. Darby	0	b. Head	8
Mr. J. Shaw, not out	7	not out	0
Mr. A. P. Handley, absent	0	c. Deane, b. Darby	2
b. 6, l.b. 1	7	b. 5, l.b. 2, w. 1	9
	57		72

PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND UNIVERSITIES.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Mr. W. H. F. Darby, c. Johnson, b. Greig	4	run out	0
Mr. W. M. Deane, run out	1		
Mr. F. S. Head, c. Tobin, b. Handley	23	not out	5
Mr. C. B. Griffith, b. Greig	3	b. Handley	5
Lieut. H. E. Rich, R.E., b. Handley	22		
Mr. P. Rhodes, b. Grant	0		
Mr. C. S. Hulen, run out	1		
Lieut. F. E. Poutter, R.N., b. Grant	0	not out	0
The Hon. J. Bramston, b. Grant	0		
Lieut. H. C. Burnard, R.N., not out	0		
Mr. H. Bibb, c. Harward, b. Grant	1		
b. 1, l.b. 1, w. 3	4	b. 2, w. 1	3
	69		17

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

20th November.

BEFORE THE HON. C. MAY.

NO LICENSE.

Ho Asin, a hawker of roast pork, was fined 10 cents for having no license.

Chun Afuk, a hawker, was fined 10 cents for selling vegetables without a hawker's license.

A YOUNG GAMBLER.

Lai Achin, a boy 14 years of age, was fined $1 for gambling in Toong Mui lane.

CHAIR NUISANCE.

Li Aman and Ma Amuk, two chair coolies, were charged with plying for hire last night, after hours, the second also with giving P.C. 278 a black eye with the end of the chair pole.

The first was fined 50 cents, and the second was fined $2.

A DRUNKEN SEAMAN AT THE SING-PING THEATRE.

Thomas Asmussen, a Dutch seaman, was charged by P.C. 80, with being drunk and trying to force his way into the Sing Ping theatre.

Fined 50 cents.

THROWING RUBBISH INTO THE HARBOUR.

Chang Asu, a coolie, was fined $1, for throwing building rubbish into the Harbour.

ASSAULT BY COOLIES.

Tam Achan, Tam Asui, and Chun Alui, three street coolies, were charged by To Achsong, a cook to the family of a trader, with assaulting him by injuring his hand, blackening his eye, and throwing his carrying pole into the sea, because he was about to carry his master's luggage from the S.S. *Kwangtung*, and because street coolies were not engaged.

Prisoners professed ignorance of any assault, and were fined $1 each.

A FIGHT IN TAIPINGSHAN.

Wong Aluk, a hawker, and five chair coolies, were charged by Inspector O'Brien with having a desperate fight in Taipingshan street, with bamboos, &c. It appears to have been all about a chair cover. They were fined $2 each.

A CHINESE PASTIME.

Ying Ahop, a coolie, was caught by P.C. Templeton, No. 62, entertaining a group of gamblers at Hunghum. The constable said the crowd got away, but the prisoner stopped to pick up the mat and cash.

The prisoner, who said he did not think it wrong to pass his idle time away in that manner, was sent to seven days' hard labour. Seventeen cents in cash, found on the mat, was placed in the poor box.

SUPREME COURT.

19th November.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BEFORE THE HON. CHIEF-JUSTICE (SIR J. SMALE.)

The sessions were again resumed in both Courts this morning.

ANOTHER PHASE OF THE "OCEAN" ROBBERY.

Chun Achin was indicted for stealing certain money and a piece of cloth from one Loy Achin, on board the steamer *Ocean*, on the night of the 2nd November.

The Attorney-General prosecuted; prisoners were not defended.

The jury were:—Messrs. R. Household, R. R. Lammert Foster, R. M. Leech, Collaço, E. E. Vogel, and Danenberg.

Prisoner was boatswain on board the *Ocean* on her recent voyage from Saigon to this port. On the night of the 2nd instant very heavy weather came on, and of the fifty Chinese deck passengers a considerable number of them went below. Five of them, among whom was the prosecutor, remained on deck. He had a box, and he saw prisoner go to it, break it open, and take out some rolls of dollars. If the evidence of this man, the Attorney-General observed, was to be believed there would be no difficulty in finding the prisoner guilty.

After evidence,

Prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to three years' hard labour.

ANOTHER "OCEAN" ROBBERY.

Lam Ashing, found guilty of robbing a Chinese passenger on board the *Ocean*, under similar circumstances to the above, was also sent to three years' hard labour.

SECOND COURT.

(Before Mr. Justice Snowden.)

ROBBERY FROM A GODOWN.

The Chinaman found guilty yesterday of stealing from a godown was now brought up to receive sentence. He was sent to three weeks' hard labour.

THEFT OF SHOES.

Ip Ashune, who pleaded guilty to stealing a pair of shoes, was now brought up for sentence. Four previous convictions had been recorded against him, and he was sent to two years' imprisonment with hard labour.

ROBBERY OF FOUR CASH.

Moola Singh, a Sikh constable, was charged with stealing four cash.

Mr. Handley prosecuted for the Crown; Mr. Hayllar, Q.C., instructed by Messrs. Caldwell and Braxton, defended the prisoner.

The Jury were:—Messrs. A. C. Reddie, J. Noble, J. Southan, A. G. Aitken, W. Boffey, E. Witte, and H. Kiear.

Mr. Handley said the sum which prisoner was charged with stealing was not a large one, but the fact of his being in the police force made the case rather an important one.

Chun Alin, a woman, was the first witness called. She said she lived on the third floor of a house in Hollywood Road, near the Temple. There is a shop on the ground floor where fruits are sold, and on the 12th November she let down a basket containing four cash and asked the shopman to put some fruit in the basket. A black constable came past and he looked up and asked her if she was going to buy some nuts for him. She was frightened, and pulled the basket up and he went away a few yards. She lowered the basket again, with the four cash in it, when a man came back and took the cash away. She saw the cash taken, and she saw the man, who had on constable's clothes run away. It was night, but the moon was shining.

By Mr. Hallyar—The man she lowered the cash to keeps a stall at the door of the shop below. The cash were very small. She did not look for them on the road afterwards. The moonlight was on the man's back. He spoke to her in Chinese.

Another woman, who lives in the same house as last witness, gave corroborative evidence. In the course of it she was asked what kind of cash it was, and replied that it was "foreign devil cash."

Mr. Hayllar said he hoped his Lordship would not pass over that expression. It was a most offensive one.

His Lordship asked witness if she did not know it was wrong to use such an expression.

Witness said she did not; she was ignorant.

His Lordship said he would impress the matter upon her memory by and bye and ordered her to be put on one side till the conclusion of the case, when he told her if she ever used it again she would be severely punished.

Lee Hong Me, an interpreter at the Police Court, and who lives beside the last witnesses, said he heard something from them about cash, and he went out and saw a constable and told him to return it. He replied in Hindustanee, which witness did not understand. Witness made a complaint to Inspector Grey the following day.

By His Lordship—He took the constable's number, but could not identify him by the face.

The fruit hawker said he saw a constable put his hand in the basket and then run away.

Mr. Handley said that was his case.

Mr. Hayllar agreed with Mr. Handley that the case was an important one, although prisoner was only charged with stealing an amount equal to about two-thirds of a farthing. He went over the evidence, which he said was full of discrepancies, and he pointed them out. The story for the prosecution was utterly improbable, and there never had been a charge brought against a policeman or any one else on such testimony. He admitted that prisoner was on a beat beside prosecutrix's house, and that he had driven away the fruit hawker, but said that if he had desired to steal four cash he would not have gone about it in such a clumsy way. He called

Captain Deane, who said prisoner had been in the police force since April, 1868, and his character had been on the whole good. There had been nothing against him on the score of honesty.

His Lordship then summed up.

The jury found prisoner Not Guilty, and he was discharged.

THEFT ON THE "YESSO."

Lee Achoong pleaded guilty to stealing trowsers on board the *Yesso*, but as there were circumstances in favour of prisoner, he was only sent to fourteen days' hard labour.

This closed the sessions so far as the attendance of jurors is concerned.

SHANGHAI.

The poll on the resolution proposed at the *meeting of the China and Japan Marine Insurance Company on the 19th ultimo*—"That the business and affairs of this Company be immediate wound up, and its assets distributed among the shareholders," was held on the 15th inst. The result was very similar to the last division on a similar question. 1,443 votes were given for, and 1,147 against the resolution; majority for dissolution, 296.

We have to record the painfully sudden death of Commander Stopford, of H.M. gunboat *Hornet*, which occurred on Sunday afternoon, the 14th inst., while he was shooting some distance up the Soochow Creek. He left Shanghai after tiffin, in a house-boat, accompanied by one of his officers, apparently in his accustomed health, and suddenly fell dead in the field where he was shooting, soon after landing. His body was brought back to Shanghai and placed in the General Hospital, from whence the funeral will take place.—*N. C. Daily News.*

TIENTSIN.

9th November.

We were grieved this morning to see the announcement of the death on Monday afternoon, the 8th instant, of the Hon. Benjamin P. Avery, at the U.S. Legation in Peking. His disease was complicated, and his illness very short. He arrived just a year ago. He has been in poor health since his arrival, and we understand has not been in robust health for years. He was formerly editor of the *Overland Monthly*. His ministerial duties have not prevented his indulging his literary taste; and since coming to China, he has furnished several articles for the public press. He was modest and retiring, yet very genial as a companion, and we are very sorry that his career in China has been so brief.

We have heard, to our amazement that an order has been received on board the U.S.S. *Monocacy*, to repair to Shanghai before the close of navigation—for repairs. This seems to us an unjustifiable order, inasmuch as it will be with some considerable difficulty that any other vessel can reach us before the river closes, if indeed their condition will permit them to come at all. It seems as if Admiral Reynolds could not be well informed concerning the state of affairs in China, especially as regards negotiations relating to matters in Yunnan, or he would not have issued such an order. While we do not apprehend any difficulty or real danger as likely to arise, yet the isolated condition of Tientsin and Peking, rendering flight absolutely impossible in case of any disturbance, these and other considerations seem to mark Tientsin as the place of all China where the presence of a gunboat is a necessity. We sincerely hope the order may be revoked, and the *Monocacy* be permitted to remain quietly at her moorings.

H.B.M.S.S. *Growler* reached Tientsin on the night of the 8th, to remain for the winter: and the *Kestrel*, which has been here some weeks, is to leave to-morrow morning for Chefoo.—*N. C. Daily News.*

NEWCHWANG.

A Correspondent writes:—The two Roman Catholic missionaries who left for Corea a few weeks ago, Monsieur Ridel and his Secretary, Abbé Blanc, have been obliged to return. They got near the now proverbially inhospitable coast, and were fired at, about the same time the surveying boats were chased. The miseries they had to put up with on board a small junk, and when they were sheltered from the waves on James Island, were great. We were very glad, however, they did not land, for they would certainly have been massacred. The late Regent is said to be in favour again, and most likely will be to the fore again. Perhaps the Coreans prefer a strong devil to a weak angel—anyhow there seems to be lots of fight in the old man.—*N. C. Daily News.*

THE HOSTILITIES IN PERAK.

A telegram dated the 9th instant from Penang informs the *Straits Times* that the whole of Perak is supposed to be armed, that the outrage on Mr. Birch had been long premeditated, and that the Sultan Abdullah had fled.

The following intelligence was handed by the Colonial Secretary to the *Straits Times*:—

On the news of Mr. Birch's assassination being received at Penang, a party of 60 men of the 1st battalion 10th Regiment were despatched to Perak, accompanied by Captain Innes, R.E., 1st Assistant Colonial Engineer, as Civil Commissioner.

Captain Innes reported that he had arrived in the Perak River on Friday night, and it seems probable that he had reached Durian Sabatang, about 50 miles from the mouth, the highest point at which the river is navigable for the *Pluto*.

He further reported that it was his intention to march the next day to the Residency at Bandar Bahru, about 8 miles further up, to the relief of Lieut. Abbott, R.N., and Mr. Swettenham, who were surrounded by a large body of Malays.

Nothing definite has been heard of what happened on the Saturday, but it is conjectured that the force was successful and the Residency relieved.

On Sunday, the force under Captain Innes appears to have proceeded further up the river to the place where Mr. Birch was murdered, where a stockade was found and attacked.

The attack was repulsed with the result that Capt. Innes were killed, Lieuts. Booth, Elliott, and eight men of the 10th wounded, and one man missing.

The troops then seem to have fallen back, but whether to the Residency only, or to the ships, does not appear. They brought with them the bodies of Captain Innes and Mr. Birch.

The Governor called at Malacca and Klang on the way to Perak, and found all well at those places. He, no doubt, arrived at Perak on Monday, the day after the repulse, and was about to proceed up the river about 30 miles, as far as Bota Rabit, the Residency of the Sultan. By directions received from the Secretary of State, the Indian Government have been requested by this Government to send troops to Penang, and they may shortly be expected.

THE WAR IN ACHEEN.

The following intelligence from Acheen is from the mail summary of the Batavia *Handelsblad* of the 28th ultimo:—"From the seat of war at Acheen no news of an important nature has been received. The Government has established a Chinese administration at Great Acheen, consisting of a captain and two lieutenants, whose respective salaries have been fixed at guilders 300, and guilders 150 per month. It is reported that during the night between the 23rd and 24th September, a band of about 15 Achinese came inside campong Lambong, but when a patrol approached, they marched off, carrying along with them some valuables from the mosque. In consequence of this intelligence, the campong headmen at Marassa were urged to be watchful, and were threatened with punishment for negligence. On the 25th September, news was received that from the North and East Coasts, many auxiliary troops to the number of 4,000 had arrived, and that these troops intended, in the darkness of night, to force their way through our line of outposts, because they did not consider themselves strong enough to fight us by day. They took an oath to do this, in the presence of the *kulubatangs* of Great Acheen. On the 29th September, a patrol lying in ambush on a *sawah* flat westwards of campong Jawa, saw 20 Achinese advancing upon that campong. By a too premature firing they became aware of the presence of the patrol, and took to flight before any loss could be inflicted upon them. During the night between 30th September and 1st October, three of our forts were heavily fired upon by the enemy, and several of the latter endeavoured to force their way through our lines, but were prevented by our fire from Lohong East. Road making and clearing the ground in the direction of the enemy were being vigorously proceeded with. Generally speaking, the state of health was favourable. According to private advices from Acheen, there is a prospect of the railway there becoming ready in the course of the year 1876."

A correspondent of the Batavia *Dagblad*, writing from Kotta Rajah on the 13th ultimo, furnishes the following further intelligence from the seat of war:—"Rumours are current that we are again to expect a grand attack by the enemy, to take place on the 15th. We are looking out longingly for it. It will give a diversion to our thoughts, and the enemy will gain nothing by it, but suffer, as a rule, great losses. At Lohong South several shells had to be thrown in the night-time from a 12 *cm* mortar, in order to quiet the enemy in some measure; by an inexplicable circumstance the fuse of a shell caught fire, just as it was being put into the mortar. The duty-doing adjutant of artillery overturned the mortar, so that the shell rolled out, laid hold of the shell and threw it over the breastwork where it burst without occasioning accident. A few days ago, a patrol 4 strong, which had been despatched in the night time along the Pedir dyke, was attacked by the Achinese; two men received slewing cuts, and lost their muskets. On the following morning, a dead Achinese was found on the spot, on the *sawah*. Another patrol which had been despatched at night from Kotta Rajah Bedil, was more successful; it also came to blows with the enemy, and came off without loss. When day broke, and the ground could be inspected, the body of an Achinese headman was found, who had been killed on the occasion by a native sergeant."—*Straits Times.*

GALLANT CAPTURE OF A SLAVE DHOW.

A letter from Zanzibar to the *Western Morning News* narrates a daring adventure in pursuit of slavers. On August 9th, the launch of her Majesty's ship *London* was cruising off Pemba Island, when a slave dhow was observed becalmed seven miles distant. Robert Trigger, captain of the launch, thereupon determined to board her, and started off in a small boat with two blue jackets and an interpreter. After pulling two hours, the slaver was caught. The three men sprang up her bows, with cutlasses between their teeth, knocked down with their fists the captain and those who came to his aid, and, before the crew had recovered from their surprise, had lashed the captain and two others, hand and foot, and put them overboard into their boat; the rest of the crew were intimidated. A breeze springing up, Trigger made sail and took the dhow, which was densely packed with slaves, alongside the *London's* launch. The dhow was taken to Zanzibar, and condemned, the British Consul commending Trigger and his comrades to the consideration of the Admiralty. Captain Sullivan, of the *London*, however, gave the men a severe rebuke. It is reported that he has since been superseded by the Admiralty.—*Bombay Gazette.*

There is a thoroughly Tennysonian milk-maid's song in the drama of "Queen Mary," the refrain of which runs as follows:—

"And you came and kissed me, milking the cow."

It is to be observed that there were no introductory remarks on his part; no mewling and mouthing over the fence rail; no foolish bucking and filling, but he just stepped up and did his duty like a man, and it is clear she liked him all the better for it. It was a good deal more satisfactory than hinting around with a sprig of trailing arbutus.

THE P. AND O. MAIL STEAMSHIP "GEELONG" IN A TYPHOON.

Captain Fraser, of the P. & O. mail steamer *Geelong*, has favoured the *Straits Times* with the following report of a typhoon encountered by that vessel after leaving Hongkong:—Extracts from log of the S.S. *Geelong*, from Hongkong to Singapore.—Left Hongkong at 0.20 p.m. on Thursday, 28 October, 1875, the barometer 30.4, thermometer 81, wind E.N.E., fresh with squally appearance. Set fore-topsail, forecail, and jib, and stood S. 30 deg. W. (true) from the Gap Rock, bearing S. 60 deg. E. 4½ miles. At 4 p.m. moderate gale with hard gusts, barometer 29.85, thermometer 82. Prepared for bad weather; 5.30 p.m. stowed jib and set fore-topmast staysail; increasing with high sea and heavy passing squalls of wind and rain, ship labouring heavily and taking in water over all; 8 p.m. fresh gale, wind E.N.E. and dull gloomy weather, barometer 29.85, thermometer 82; 8.30 p.m. battened down all hatches; 9 p.m.; barometer 29.83, thermometer 82, wind East; 9.30 p.m. squalls increasing, wind E. by S. veering to the southward, took in square sails, and fore-topmast staysail, and set storm fore-staysail; 10 p.m. barometer 29.80, wind East by South; 10.30 p.m. threatening appearances increasing, ceased engines to dead slow, and stood South wind E.S.E., to allow the supposed typhoon to pass a head of ship; 11 p.m. barometer 29.80, wind E.S.E.; 11.10 p.m., foresta-sail split, went on slowly under bare poles; midnight, weather getting worse, barometer 29.75, confused sea running, vessel labouring heavily and taking water over all, but as the wind remained at E.S.E., did not stand to N.E., at intervals the stars shone out between the squalls. Friday, 29th October, 1872, A.M. strong gale at E.S.E. with very hard squalls of wind and rain and very high sea running; steering South, quite slow; 2 a.m. barometer 29 deg. 75 min. wind E.S.E; 4 a.m. barometer 29 deg. 75 min. same weather, ship pitching bowsprit under, which washed away the jib; 5 a.m., barometer 29.76; 6 a.m. barometer 29.78; 7 a.m., barometer 29.80, wind E.S.E., bent and set new storm fore-staysail; 7.30 set foot of fore trysail; 8 a.m. strong gale, wind E.S.E. with hard squalls of wind and rain, ship labouring heavily, and taking over seas fore and aft,—barometer 29.85, thermometer 79; 9 a.m., wind S.E. by E., barometer 29.88; 10 a.m. wind S.E., barometer 29.86. stood to Eastward on starboard tack, wind veering to the Southward rapidly, set fore-staysail and fore-trysail, 11 a.m.; wind S.S.E. barometer 29.86; noon, wind South, barometer 29.88, thermometer 80. Weather improving, less sea, but high confused waves, latitude observation and ex meridian, 20 deg. 11 min. N. longitude chro. 112 deg. 33 min. E. run from Hongkong 162 miles; at 1.30 p.m., weather clearing up, went on full speed, and at 2 p.m., stood on our course S. 33. W. the wind having backed to S.S.E. Midnight, wind S.S.E., barometer 29 94. thermometer 80. On Saturday, 30th October, by observations, found a current to N.E. of 32 miles in six hours. The typhoon evidently expended itself in the Gulf of Tong-King, and I consider the law of storms well exemplified. Position at noon, on Saturday 30th Oct. latitude observation 17 deg. 44 min. N. longitude ch. 110 deg. 0 E. Run S. 31. W. 171 miles, current N. 30. E. 32 miles. Light variable breezes from S. and E., barometer 29.23 to 29.96.—Sunday, 31st October. Moderate and light E. to N.E. breezes and fine. Noon, latitude observation. 13 deg. 37 min. N., longitude ch. 110 deg. 21 min. E. Ran S. 10 deg. W. 250 miles, current N. 50 deg. E. 12 miles. P.M. same weather, barometer 29.93 to 30. Thence to Singapore, variable breezes from South to West with occasional showers. November 3rd, at 11 a.m., passed and exchanged signals with a Siamese ship under jury-masts in latitude 1 deg. 38 min. N. longitude 104 deg. 22 min. E. with all possible sail set, wind S.W., light. The ship was painted black, with a large wh to deck house, the name on her stern was in Siamese characters. The foremast was gone just above the top, the jibboom sprung, main and mizen masts gone, and jury-masts rigged in their places. Arrived at New Harbour at 4.55 p.m., November 3rd.

THE HINDUSTANI PAPER ON THE PRINCE OF WALES.

We have received a copy of the *Shamsul-Akbar*, a Hindustani newspaper published in Madras. The issue before us contains an article entitled the Princes of Wales since the days of the first Prince Edward. The geographical

THE RECENT COMMERCIAL CRISIS IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Even in that New World which lies in the far West it would seem as if history had already acquired the habit of repeating itself. The recent commercial crisis in California resembles with a curious closeness the panic which some seven years ago was caused in Wall street, New York, by the operations of the notorious Gold Ring; and the sad death—for there is really no warrant for calling it suicide—of Mr. Ralston, the President of the Bank of California, has about it much of that dramatic character which belonged to the violent end of the notorious Colonel Fisk. In justice to Mr. Ralston's memory, however, we may say that only the first of these two parallels is essentially exact. The fall of the California Bank was, like the New York "Gold Corner," the work of a ring or syndicate of wreckers, who deliberately plotted the earthquake in the hope of pillaging the fallen city. Ralston, on the other hand, unlike the low profligate who for a time ruled the financial world on the Hudson, seems to have been a sturdy, honest, straightford man, with much in his temperament that was essentially English, and whose character in private life was above the reach of slander. His career—brief as it has been—has yet something about it of an almost Napoleonic grandeur. The son of a Massachusetts farmer, he commenced life as a Mississippi steamboat clerk. He then joined Garrison's line of San Francisco steamers, and contriving by shrewdness and business-like habits to have some little capital, eventually, in the year 1865, when he was some thirty-five years of age, succeeded in launching the Bank of California. The city of San Francisco was growing at the time so rapidly that it was almost possible to measure its daily increase. Financial accommodation was imperatively needed, and the Bank made its way not by steps merely, but by leaps and bounds, to a business of almost unparalleled extent. Ralston, originally cashier, became manager, and next president; and only two years ago the bank was paying him a salary of $50,000; his own private fortune in realized property was estimated at $20,000,000; and his income from all sources was believed to be $4,000 a day. Unlike Fisk, he spent his money well. He had a magnificent country seat where he dispensed lavish hospitality. But, although fond of entertaining guests *en grand seigneur*, he never for a moment relaxed his old business habits. The bank ruled California, and Ralston ruled the bank. He knew his power, and balanced it with a singleness of purpose that made him both feared and respected. His one maxim seems to have been that the prosperity of California and that of the bank were identical, and he was consequently always ready to promote or aid any Californian enterprise, provided, of course, that his house obtained therein its due share of control and authority. And so, as day after day rolled by, the bank grew stronger and stronger, and Ralston richer and richer, until he was virtual King of California, made Governors and Senators, dictated the whole policy of the Pacific Coast, and ruled its commerce with a rod of iron.

Unfortunately it was only the old story of the ring of Polycrates. The wealth of California grew faster than the strength of the bank, and Ralston, whose ideas were too imperial to brook the notion of a rival, fell, like Napoleon again, a victim to excessive ambition and allied powers, the full might of which he had under-calculated. Silver was "struck" at a mine called the Comstock Lode, and Ralston, in pursuance of his big policy, resolved that the new El Dorado should, with all other good things in California, come into the grasp of his own bank. The lode, however, belonged to men who were his match, and who (unfortunately for him) were bent on his ruin. These worthies, Messrs. Flood and O'Brien, of Nevada, had started a new bank of their own, and the much-puffed lode was a mere part of their scheme. As fast as the shares rose in value Ralston bought them. The Comstock Syndicate, playing its own game, kept the market up by purchases on its own account. The price rose from 60 to 100, from 100 to 400, from 400 to 800, and still Ralston went on buying. He invested his own fortune; he sank the whole reserve of the bank; he borrowed money on the security of the bank's credit by accepting New York bills, and he sank that. So the game went on until the Syndicate, having fairly carted all its stock into the Bank of California at about sixteen times its real value, judged it fit to cease operations and wait the result. The fall was not so much sudden as instantaneous. Comstocks came down, with a rush, but rather as an avalanche; and the Bank of California found itself in the position of a man who has borrowed to the whole available extent of his credit, and at a ruinous rate of interest, that he may purchase at a premium of several hundreds stock which, as soon as it has fairly passed into his hands, falls as if by magic, to a discount of fifty. Nor was this the worst of the evil. Much as the coyotes close round the old buffalo, so as soon as Comstocks were launched on their inevitable decline, the emissaries of Flood and O'Brien began a steady run on Ralston's bank. By fair means or by foul, they had ascertained its exact strength, and on the 25th and 26th of August, they stripped it of the last dollar. The panic which ensued when the great house closed its doors is said to have been unprecedented even in San Francisco itself. Fortunately, it was soon allayed. The United States Sub-Treasury in the City of the West came in, like the Bank of England, to rescue the sounder houses. Within twenty-four hours confidence was completely restored. Unhappily, the worst of the tragedy was yet to come. The Board of the Bank of California met, and the accounts of the house were gone into. Its position was seen, almost at a glance, to be beyond hope of recovery. A stormy scene followed, and Ralston, tendering, in brief words, his resignation as President and Director, left the room. Within an hour his body was found floating in the harbour. Some say that he merely went to bathe, and was suddenly stricken with apoplexy; others, that before he swam out he had taken some sharp and rapid poison. All that is really certain is that the man is dead. Honest to the last, he is said, after making a moderate provision for his widow, to have left his own private fortune for the benefit of the creditors of the bank. If this be indeed true, even his worst enemies will find it hard to bring against him a word of reproach.

The moral of this strange story, in so far as it can be said to have a moral at all, is writ in very big letters. Ralston was evidently no ordinary man. From an obscure clerk at the steamboat booking office he had risen by simple, honest, but withal daring enterprise, to a position of almost unprecedented powerful wealth. As we have already observed, his income from all sources is believed to have reached the enormous total of more than half a million a year in English money. That it should be possible, even in California, to amass such a fortune by honest means is in itself matter of wonder. More marvellous is it that the man should have fallen into the trap which his enemies laid for him. At the last he seems to have seen his own folly, and to have become aware that his attempt to annex the Comstock Lode had been for him and his fortunes what the fatal Russian campaign proved for the First Napoleon. "There has been," he said, "for months, a persistent effort to break the bank, and it has won in the end." So far, no doubt, he spoke the truth. The ruin of the Bank of California was as deliberate a conspiracy as is to be found in the whole records of American finance from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast. Yet, in order to win success, it needed a "spoiled child of fortune" as a self-deluding victim. We, in England are, for the present at any rate, fortunately secure from such catastrophes. Our wealth is so vast and our trade, upon the whole, so sound, that no speculators, have the power to destroy an essentially sound concern, and combinations such as that of the New York Gold Ring or of Messrs. Flood and O'Brien are practically unknown in the magic region which lies east of Temple Bar. There is a story, it is true, of a great house which, wishing, for a private grudge of its own, to break a small bank, deposited with it in various feigned names a quarter of a million of money upon call. The partners, however, saw the trick, and when, one fine morning a sharp and sudden run came upon them, it did not take them either unawares or unprepared. Without even having to cross the two narrow strips of pavement which separate Lombard street from the bank parlor, they gleefully shovelled out the gold from across their counter, and smiled as the baffled wreckers departed. At the same time, it would be hard to say that we shall always enjoy immunity from piracy of this kind. Within the last few years there have been bad and ominous signs. Competition has been started at ruinous rates, with the sole object of forcing the more stable undertakings to buy the competitors out, and attacks have been made upon really solid property in the hope of unduly reducing its value and then securing it at a bargain. We have, in short, seen the beginning, and it is possible that the end may come even sooner than might be expected. The only comfort is, that these vast financial cyclones, whether natural or artificial, do but little harm, if any, to that essentially sound and *bonâ fide* business upon which all national prosperity ultimately depends.—*Daily Telegraph.*

A NOVEL INCIDENT NEAR ALTRINCHAM.

A wedding party, hailing from the sprightly region of Baguley, presented themselves at one of our principal churches to be united in the bonds of matrimony. They were behind the appointed hour to begin with, but that matter was overlooked. A more serious difficulty, however, shortly afterwards presented itself. It was found that the banns had been proclaimed at a church in Hulme, but no certificate from the clergyman of the parish to that effect could be produced. The clerk blandly informed William that he could not be married without this certificate. He was not satisfied with this; the party entered the vestry and the vicar was appealed to with a similar result—it would be unlawful, and either the document must be produced or the marriage could not take place. In this dilemma various expedients were devised. A telegram was written out addressed to the clerk of the church in question, asking if the banns had been proclaimed, and bridegroom took it without delay to the Altrincham telegraph office. He walked out of the vestry into the church, and tersely informed the assembled few that "he didna' like it," and in feeling terms appealed to the clerk not to disappoint him! A suggestion was made that the parties should go off at once to Manchester, which they could reach in the prescribed time, and have the knot safely tied without further trouble. This did not at all meet with our hero's approval. "He didna' like it: he wanted to be married there." It was again mildly hinted that without the certificate it could not be done. He was also reminded that if expedition were not used the marriage must be postponed. He applied his hand rigorously to that portion of his anatomy which serves most people for a head, and "didna' like it" any better than befor. Suddenly he remembered that he had a ' per" (paper) at home. This was the thing. by not fetch it? "He didna' like to go h me." "Why didn't he like to go home?" "Because he didna'." It was pointed out that he could be back even then by half-past eleven, by dint of good driving. He very unwillingly assented to the proposition, and was taken away. At Altrincham, however, he stopped and penned the following laconic epistle, which was despatched to the church:—"I beg leaf to tell you that I will come again in the morning, as I don't like to go home now for the note." Of course there was nothing for it but a postponement. But the blushing bride? Did she tear her hair and indulge in hysterics? Nothing of the kind. With her bridesmaid and groomsman she adjourned to a well-known hostelry near the church, where the conduct of the bewildered bridegroom was discussed over brandy-and-water. The next day came, but with it no William. Thursday and Friday, with their joys and sorrows, have passed away, but the wedding is yet unaccomplished. Rumour hath it that William has disappeared, no one knows whither.—*Altrincham and Bowdon Guardian.*

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

OPIUM.

SUNDAY, 21st November.

A good business has been done in New Patna yesterday at the before given rates, $632½ and $637½, the latter figure being for select chests. In New Benares nothing of importance was done, and the quotation for it remains unchanged: A few chests of Malwa also have been placed on the before noted terms. To-day nothing has been done in either kind. Imports per *Iracouaddy* 320 chests Patna.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—

Bank Bills, on demand	4/0
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	4/0½
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight	4/1
Credits, at 6 months' sight	4/1½
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight	4/1⅜

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, on demand 220¾

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, on demand 221

ON SHANGHAI.—

Bank, sight	72½
Private, 30 days' sight	72⅞

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—5 per cent. discount.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares—$650 per share.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,350 per share.

China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 105 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company.—$212 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$542½ per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$149 per share.

Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$169 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—50 per cent. discount.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—Par.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 73 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$75 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—50 per cent. discount.

Chinese Imperial Loan—£105.

SALES ON NOVEMBER 20TH, AS REPORTED BY CHINESE.

Mushrooms, 10 cases, at $57.00, by Chun-chong to travelling trader.

Almonds, 10 bags, at $24.00, by Chun-chong to travelling trade.

Cuttlefish, 4 bags, at $22.50, by Tong-chong-yue to travelling trader.

Shellfish, 4 cases, at $35.00, by Chun-tack-cheung to travelling trader.

Brown Sugar, 100 bags, at $3.60, by Hop-hing to local trader.

Dried Mussels (middle), 50 bags, at $6.30, by Hop-hing to travelling trader.

Vermicelli, 30 bags, at $8.30, by Kwong-wo-cheung to travelling trader.

Dried Lily Flowers, 30 bags, at $8.50, by Kwong-wo-cheung to travelling trader.

White Wax, 2 pieces, at $78.00, by Chun-foong to travelling trader.

Green Peas, 500 piculs, at $1.85, by Chun-chong to travelling trader.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at Current Rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
tf 1780 Hongkong, 28th October, 1874.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

AFTER this date, a brokerage of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓%) will be allowed by this Agency on risks to ports in CHINA, JAPAN, the PHILIPPINES, and the STRAITS.

On risks to all other ports, the brokerage will be ten per cent. (10%) only.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
tf 131 Hongkong, 21st January, 1874.

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS to the low rates of premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓%) will be allowed on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits. On risk to all other ports the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER CENT. (15%) only.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1028 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination	Vessel's Name	Captain	At	For Freight Apply to	To be Despatched
LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL	Antenor (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 20th inst.
Do. Do.	Achilles (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 3rd prox.
Do.	Admiral Devoulx	Carrique	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Huntley Castle	Hughan	Hongkong	A. MacG. Heaton	Quick despatch.
Do.	Alexandra	Thos. Bulman	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
HAMBURG	Monsoon	Geo. Hunter	Hongkong	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Pilgrim	Fowle	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Meteor	Dirckson	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO *via* Y'HAMA	Oceanic (str.)		Hongkong	O. & O. S. Co.	On 1st prox., at 3 P.M.
Do. Do.	City of Tokio (str.)			P. M. S. S. Co.	On 15th prox., at 3 P.M.
CALLAO	Fray Bentos	Ramon Mota	Hongkong	J. J. dos Remedios & Co.	Quick despatch.
SINGAPORE, BOMBAY, &c.	Khiva (str.)	Perrins		P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 25th inst., at noon.
Do. BRISBANE, &c.	Singapore (str.)	J. H. Peake	Hongkong	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	On 4th prox., at noon.
SAIGON	Asia (str.)	Molsen		Soey Shing	Quick despatch.
MANILA	Panay (str.)	Goyenechea	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Esmeralda (str.)	Theband	Hongkong	A. MacG. Heaton	To-day, at noon.
YOKOHAMA	Orissa (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	Anchises (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 25th inst
Do.	Galatea (str.)	Böhme	Hongkong	Siemssen & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Avoca (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Kwangtung (str.)	Pitman	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 24th inst., daylight.

For Sale.

SAYLE & CO.,

HAVING received their first delivery of GOODS for the AUTUMN and WINTER SEASONS, solicit an Inspection of the following:—

Rich Black GRACE and GROSGRAIN SILK, from the best French makers.

Colored GROSGRAIN and FANCY SILKS, in all the Newest Shades.

FANCY DRESS MATERIALS, in the New Textures.

WOOL POPLINS.

Plain and Figured Japanese SILKS.

All WOOL SERGES.

Colored MERINOS.

Scotch PLAIDS.

Ladies' Ready-made COSTUMES.

Richly Embroidered CASHMERE TABLIERS, MANTLES, and SLEEVELESS JACKETS.

The Newest Shapes in SILK, VELVET, and CLOTH JACKETS trimmed with Fur.

Ladies' TRIMMED HATS of the latest styles, direct from Paris.

The New Shapes in Ladies' and Children's FELT HATS.

A large assortment of WOOL SHAWLS and PALLIUMS.

BALL DRESSES and OPERA CLOAKS.

Black SILK VELVET of the best makes.

Black and Colored VELVETEEN.

The New Shades in RIBBONS. TURQUOISES to match.

SASHES and SASH RIBBONS.

SILK SCARVES.

LACE, MUSLIN, and LINEN SETS.

SWANSDOWN and FUR TRIMMINGS.

SWANSDOWN COLLARS, PELERINES, and MUFFS.

BUGLE LACES, GIMPS, and FRINGES.

Children's CLOTH JACKETS.

Boys' CLOTH SUITS, in all sizes.

Infants' ROBES, PELISSES, and CLOAKS.

BABY LINEN and Ladies' UNDERCLOTHING.

Ladies' FANCY FLANNEL DRESSING GOWNS.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Best French KID GLOVES.

BOOTS and SHOES of DAWSON'S Best make,

&c., &c., &c.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
QUEEN'S ROAD AND STANLEY STREET,
HONGKONG
AND AT SHANGHAI.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CARTE BLANCHE CHAMPAGNE:—
Quarts, $15 per case (1 dozen.)
Pints, $16 „ „ (2 „)
5% discount on 25 Cases.

BOURBON WHISKEY,
$12 per case (1 dozen.)
FOR SALE BY
HEARD & Co.
975 Hongkong, 23rd June, 1875.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE.

HEIDSIECK & Co.'s MONOPOLE, China.
Apply to
DEETJEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for China and Japan.
tf 144 Hongkong, 23rd January, 1875.

NOW ON SALE.

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY, WITH THE PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

An ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Dhalmers' Vocabularly contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

TRUBNER & Co.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW;
W. H. BELL,
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

For Sale.

THOMPSON AND HIND ARE NOW SHOWING

BLACK and COLOURED SILKS, especially selected to wear well.

VELVETS and VELVETEENS, in all Colors.

HOMESPUNS, FRENCH MERINOES, CAMLETS.

PLAIN and FANCY FLANNELS, for Morning Gowns.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S HATS.

New Colors in RIBBONS, FLOWERS, and FEATHERS.

SHAWLS for Chairs, CARRIAGE RUGS.

BEST WHITE BATH and WHITNEY BLANKETS.

BELGIAN COUNTERPANES and TOILET COVERS.

MELTON CLOTH, SERGE, and HOMESPUN COSTUMES, made in Latest Style.

A Large Variety of CHRISTMAS TOYS and PRESENTS for Children.

LADIES' BOOTS and SHOES, Buttons, and Elastics.

GENTLEMEN'S FELT HATS, in Latest Shapes—The Cantab, Bute, Ryde, Athol, Argyle, and Stamford.

WHITE SHIRTS, Collars attached, cut specially low in the neck.

SCARVES, TIES, CRAVATS, BOOTS, SOCKS, UNDERVESTS, and UMBRELLAS.

A Few OVERLAND and RAILWAY TRUNKS.

33, QUEEN'S ROAD.

666 Hongkong, 16th November, 1875.

DELICIOUS GINGER BRANDY, $4 per Dozen.

SPIRITS of WINE, for Lamps, $3 per Dozen.

Apply to the
HONGKONG DISTILLERY Co.
1209 Hongkong, 6th August, 1875.

FOR SALE.

BEST TAKASIMA COAL, fresh from the Pit, in Lots to suit Purchasers, at $8 per Ton, ex Godown.

Apply to
THOS. G. GLOVER,
No. 7, Queen's Road, or East Point.
1m 1625 Hongkong, 2nd November, 1875.

NOW ON SALE.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,

By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.

PRICE: In Paper Wrapper, $1.50
Neatly Bound, $2.00
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax } CANVAS.
Crown

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

NOW ON SALE.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1875.

THIS Work, in the THIRTEENTH year of its existence, is NOW READY FOR SALE.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1875" has been further augmented by a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH OF A PLAN OF VICTORIA, HONGKONG;

THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI.

A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;

also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS
(*Designed expressly for the Work.*)

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN,

THE SILK WORM DISTRICTS,

THE ISLAND OF FORMOSA AND OF THE COAST OF CHINA;

ALSO, THE

NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—HONGKONG;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this Work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory is published in two Forms, Complete at $5, or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, or to the following Agents:—

Macao	Messrs. J. P. DA SILVA & Co.
Swatow	„ QUELCH and CAMPBELL.
Amoy	„ WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Formosa	„ WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Foochow	„ HEDGE & Co.
Ningpo	„ KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Shanghai	„ HALL & HOLTZ.
„	„ KELLY & Co.
Hankow and River Ports	„ HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Chefoo and Newchwang	„ HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Tientsin and Peking	„ HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Nagasaki	THE C. & J. TRADING Co.
Hiogo, Osaka	THE C. & J. TRADING Co.
Yokohama	Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
„	Mr. C. D. MOSS, *Japan Gazette* Office.
Manila	Messrs. J. DE LOYZAGA & Co.
Singapore	*Straits Times* Office.
London	Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane.
„	„ GEO. STREET, 30, Cornhill.
San Francisco	Messrs. BATES, HENBY & Co.
New York	Messrs. S. M. PETTINGILL & Co., 37, Park Row.

Hongkong, 2nd January, 1875.

發 祥 記 榮
WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at Endicott's Lane, and that he has always a great quantity of BEST COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.

1y 1447 Hongkong, 23rd September, 1875.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR MANILA.

THE Steamship "ESMERALDA," Captain Theband, will be despatched as above TO-DAY, the 22nd inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
A. MACG. HEATON.
1717 Hongkong, 19th November, 1875.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, *vid* SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship "ANTENOR," will be despatched on or about the 20th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*
1665 Hongkong, 10th November, 1875.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI,
Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for HANKOW, NINGPO, *and* PORTS *in* JAPAN.

THE Company's Steamship "ANCHISES" will be despatched on or about the 25th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*
1720 Hongkong, 19th November, 1875.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, *vid* SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship "ACHILLES" will be despatched on or about the 3rd Dec.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*
1719 Hongkong, 19th November, 1875.

FOR SAIGON.

THE Steamer "ASIA," Captain Molsen, will have quick despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SOEY SHING,
Bonham Strand.
73 1696 Hongkong, 16th November, 1875.

FOR MANILA *(Direct.)*

THE Spanish Steamer "PANAY," Captain Goyenechea, will have immediate despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1653 Hongkong, 8th November, 1875.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship "ORISSA," in lieu of *Bombay*, will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the S.S. *Avoca* with the next English Mail.

A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 19th November, 1875. [1687

STEAM TO SHANGHAI,
(*Taking Cargo at through rates for* NAGASAKI *and* HIOGO.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship "AVOCA" will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the next English Mail.

A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 13th November, 1875. [1688

FOR LONDON.

THE A 1 British Ship "ALEXANDRA," Thos. Bulman, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick despatch as above. For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
1721 Hongkong, 19th November, 1875.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 German Bark "METEOR," Dirckson, Master, 595 Tons Register, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch.

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
1658 Hongkong, 9th November, 1875.

FOR LONDON.

THE French Bark "ADMIRAL DEVOULX," Captain Carrique, will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
1539 Hongkong, 15th October, 1875.

FOR LONDON.

THE A 1 British Ship "HUNTLEY CASTLE," Hughan, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight, apply to
A. MACG. HEATON,
Hongkong;
DEACON & Co.,
Canton.
1683 Hongkong, 12th November, 1875.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 American Ship "PILGRIM," Captain Fowle, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
1649 Hongkong, 6th November, 1875.

FOR HAMBURG *(Direct.)*

THE A 1 British Barque "MONSOON," Geo. Hunter, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to
WM. PUSTAU & Co.
1657 Hongkong, 9th November, 1875.

FOR CALLAO.

THE A 1 Peruvian Ship "FRAY BENTOS," Ramon Mota, Master, will meet with quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to
J. J. DOS REMEDIOS & Co.
1616 Hongkong, 1st November, 1875.

NOTICE.

IN Order to meet the wishes of the Native Community, the Chinese Issue of this Paper has been, from the commencement of the China New Year, issued DAILY instead of on alternate days as before.

The Paper has been Established for nearly Twenty Years, and is, as to Editorial Management, under the Direction of a Well Educated Chinese Gentleman; gives reliable commercial and general information, and has the same position with the Native Community as to Advertisements and News as the English *Daily Press* with the Foreign Community. The Charge for Advertisements will be as heretofore.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1874.

Vessels on the Berth.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTHAMPTON, AND LONDON;

ALSO, BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*KHIVA*," Captain PERRINS, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on THURSDAY, the 25th November, at Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until Noon, Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 24th.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness on such declaration.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 13th November, 1875.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,

IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. *OCEANIC* will be despatched for San Francisco, *viâ* Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st December, at 3 P.M., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. of the 30th instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, November 2nd, 1875.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE S.S. "*CITY OF TOKIO*" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, viâ Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th December, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe, viâ OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Mitsu Bishi S.S. Company will leave Shanghai, viâ the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of steamers to England, France, and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 14th proximo. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, November 15th, 1875.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $45,000 on First-class Risks.

A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office.

T. G. LINSTEAD,
Agent, Sun Fire Office.
1335 Hongkong, 26th August, 1874.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Established 1809.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual rates, subject to a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%)

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1063 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.

A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.

A DISCOUNT of TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON
ESTABL

Extracts.

BEAUTIFUL THINGS.

BY ELLEN P. ALLERTON.

Beautiful faces are those that wear,
It matters little if dark or fair—
Whole-souled honesty printed there.

Beautiful eyes are those that show,
Like crystal pales where hearth fires glow,
Beautiful thoughts that burn below.

Beautiful lips are those whose words
Leap from the heart like songs of birds,
Yet whose utterance prudence girds.

Beautiful hands are those that do
Work that is earnest and brave and true,
Moment by moment the long day through.

Beautiful feet are those that go
On kindly ministries to and fro—
Down lowliest ways, if God wille it so.

Beautiful shoulders are those that bear
Ceaseless burdens of homely care
With patient grace and daily prayer.

Beautiful lives are those who bless—
Silent rivers of happiness,
Whose hidden fountains few may guess.

Beautiful twilight at set of sun,
Beautiful goal, with race well won,
Beautiful rest, with work well done.

Beautiful graves, where grasses creep,
Where brown leaves fall, where drifts lie deep
Over worn-out hands—Oh, beautiful sleep!

DEPTH OF THE GREAT LAKES.

There is a mystery about the American lakes. Lake Erie is only sixty or seventy feet deep; but Lake Ontario, which is 500 feet deep, is 280 feet deep below the tide level of the ocean, or as low as most parts of the Gulf of St. Lawrence; and the bottom of Lakes Huron, Michigan, and Superior, although the surface is much higher, are all, from their vast depth, on a level with the bottom of Ontario. Now, as the Detroit River, after allowing all the probable portion carried off by evaporation, does not appear by any means equal to the quantity of water which the three upper lakes receive, it has been conjectured that a subterranean river may run from Lake Superior, by the Huron, to Lake Ontario. This conjecture is not impossible, and accounts for the singular fact that herring and salmon are caught in all the lakes communicating with the St. Lawrence, but no others. As the Falls of Niagara must have always existed it would puzzle the naturalist to say how these fish got into the upper lake without some subterranean river; besides, any periodical examinations of the river would furnish a not improbable solution of the mysterious flux an reflux of the lakes.

ON HOBBIES.

It is an axiom that every man has his hobby. It is all but true that every man rides his hobby to death. Yet hobbies are not such bad things after all. The devil finds mischief for idle heads as well as hands to do; and, as a rule, men with hobbies are never idle. Not that, therefore, they have nothing to do with the devil by any means, for sometimes this hydra-headed being disguises himself in the shape of a hobby to lure a man the more surely to his ruin. But, given that one's hobby is innocent, we know of nothing which is so likely to prove a blessing.

As we take it, no man can be great unless he is a hobby man. All geniuses are men of this stamp. Homer, Alexander, Isaac Newton, Nelson, each rode his hobby to the death, but not until they had ridden him to the summit of the hill of ambition, far above the line of eternal fame—not until their hobbies had achieved for them a wreath of the most imperishable glory.

The fact is that what we call a hobby is nothing but a strong bias of the mind towards a certain pursuit, and the stronger the mind the stronger the bias. Moreover, success is the reward only of long-enduring of the men that can work and wait. Now, to work patiently and long it is necessary that the task should be a labour of love, i.e., a hobby.

From what we have said it will be seen we are not followers of Mr. Carlyle. However much we are admirers of that deep thinker, we cannot agree with his dogma that a hero mind can run in any channel, that it depends wholly on adventitious circumstances whether a great man shall be a poet, or a warrior, or a statesman. Of course, there are men whose capabilities are so various that, like the admirable Crichton, they may perform prodigies of versatility, but who is there that can imagine a Byron, a Thomas Carlyle, an Isaac Newton, a Homer, or a Demosthenes?

No; it was the strong mental bias in these heros, we believe, that not only determined the chanel into which the energies of their great souls flowed, but which widened, and deepened, and lengthened that channel until it became from a tiny streamlet to the mighty river that it was.

Now, as to the hobbies of lesser men and boys. No one can have been blind to the Proteus shapes which the hobby-fever assumes in these latter. The whole of this boy's leisure time is wasted (?) in contriving water-work clocks, and his name is Isaac Newton, and he will never come to any good because he won't learn his lessons. That little boy has made a hobby of tea-kettles, and his name is Stephenson. The small boy who answers to the name of Hogarth—his hobby is drawing caricatures of his masters and his schoolfellows; and do you see that dreamy, lazy (?) little boy, with curly hair, lying down in the shade there in Harrow Churchyard? Well, his name is Byron, and his hobby is the courtship of solitude and dreams. What but a good-for-nothing can be predicted of such a boy as that?

But little men, as well as boys, have their favourite cobs.

Here is Mr. Geranium, the hobby gardener, who thinks of little but his flowers, fruits, and vegetables, who always seem to smell agreeably of the greenhouse. Well, and perhaps if Mr. Geranium had not taken to gardening the green grass would have been growing over his head by this time, for Mr. Geranium used to be consumptive till he took to the spade.

Literatus is an amateur writer. Every moment that can be spared from business is devoted to the "grey goose quill." Reams and reams of paper has Mr. Literatus spoilt by riding his restive colt over it, and all to no purpose. Literatus has never been in print, and Literatus is never likely to be, but he is a harmless colt that has never kicked anybody, and better far to ride him than the high-bred raceborse that Mr. Turfus has so often fallen from. Many there are who have been kicked, and many there are that have been thrown, never to rise, by this dangerous hobby. This is the hobby whose shape the devil most frequently assumes to lure the luckless rider over that stony road (paved with good intentions) to a bourne when no traveller returns.

It is not, of course, our intention to give here a catalogue of the various hobbies, but we will just mention those of a few of our friends. First comes Augustus Fitzboobb, prancing on his great, fast animal, Fashion. Fitzboobb is not afraid of having his brains knocked out by a fall.

There's Mr. Ultramarine trotting his small pony, "Paint Brush," and he looks as happy as can be; for Mr. Ultramarine labours not under the delusion that he is an undeveloped Turner—he loves his pony for her own sake, not because he expects her to win a race for him.

As for Jack Maindeck, of course his hobby, though "she bounds beneath him as a horse that knows his rider," is nothing whatever but a yacht, and many a pleasant hour, dear Jack, have we spent together on "the glad waters of the deep blue sea," smoking pipes and sipping wines, and telling tales on the tiny after-deck of that hobby of yours.—*Liberal Review.*

HOW TO BE RID OF ONE'S SELF.

No man can rid him of himself and live, for that involveth an impossibility. But he can rid himself of that haunting shadow of his own self, which he hath pampered and fed upon shadowy lies, until it is bloated and black with pride and folly. When that demon-king of shades is once cast out, and the man's house is possessed of God instead, then first he findeth his true substantial self, which is the servant, nay, the child of God. To rid thee of thyself thou must offer it again to him that made it. Be thou empty that he may fill thee.—*Henry Vaughan, in MacDonald's novel in the Christian Union.*

COURT GOSSIP.

I send you an amusing piece of Court gossip, which has the unusual merit of being true (says the English correspondent of *Harper's Weekly*). Lady H——, who was engaged to dine with her dear friend, Mrs. P——, wrote a private note to excuse herself in these terms: "Dear Jane—Our engagement must be off. Mary (by which she meant the Princess Mary of Cambridge) has 'commanded' us to dine at the palace. It won't be half such fun, and we shan't get half so good a dinner; but 'needs must,' etc. Yours ever." Mrs. P——, however, did not get this letter from Lady H——, but another, thanking her for the distinguished honour that had been conferred by her, and expressing the pleasure Lady H—— experienced in accepting her invitation to Kensington Palace. Directly she read it, Mrs. P—— guessed what had happened—namely, that the two letters had been placed in the wrong envelopes; and she dressed hastily (the note had come by the first post), and drove to her friend Lady H——'s house. "Here is a mistake," said she; I hope you put nothing disrespectful about the Princess in the letter that should have gone to me." "Alas, but I did!" cried Lady H——. "Then let us drive to the palace and try and stop the letter." Accordingly, the two ladies drove to the palace, where Lady H—— was well known, and inquired, with much anxiety, whether the Princess had yet received her letters. They are gone upstairs," was the reply; "but she may not have opened them." There was therefore still hope; and a message was sent up to the lady's-maid that the note in Lady H——'s handwritting, and with her crest upon it, had been sent by mistake, etc., and was to be brought down again. Then they waited in their carriage in breathless expectation. Presently there came out a gentleman-in-waiting, with even a more solemn face than is usual with gentlemen-in-waiting. "The Princess Mary begs me to tell you, Lady H——, that she has read your letter, that she will expect to see Lord H—— and yourself to dinner as arranged, but that she will never either forget or forgive the terms in which you have written of her." That must have been a pleasant dinner party for somebody, must it not?

THE MYSTERIES OF THE LADIES.

The following letter appears from a Paris correspondent, in the *Morning Post*:—"An English lady in India, who will be called upon to do the honours when the Prince of Wales arrives there, writes and commands me to go and see Madame ——, a famous dressmaker, well known to the best dressers of Parisian society. Nearly the whole of the letter is underlined—ladies are so earnest when they are excited about dress. I am told that Madame —— has four costly toilettes in hand which will be worn in the presence of the Prince of Wales. Now, they are to be in India by the end of next month. 'But Madame —— cannot be depended upon.' Three dashes under these words. I am to talk to her 'very seriously,' and write the direction of the tin packing-case myself. Inspired by disinterested devotion, I proceeded to Madame —— at an early hour, and found her in a neat morning dress of white something, with white leather shoes, and such very white cuffs and throat lace. She is one of those penetrating, intelligent-looking Frenchwomen who half frighten one. We soon settle all about 'me lady's' toilettes for India, and wanting to get some information out of the clever dressmaker, I observed that I considered her profession demanded no ordinary mental gifts. Robing the female form gracefully, I observed, through the many phases of fashion, was a work of art, especially when nature had not been in a happy mood when the modelling process took place. I found from the expression of her face all was going well, and therefore proceeded at once ask the question I had in my mind. 'Pray, Madame,' I said, 'how do you manage to make all ladies appear in these days to possess good figures? It is the fashion to show the bust down to the waist in a tight-fitting cuirass, and you contrive to make most women look *bein faites*.' 'Oh,' responded the lady (we were now each seated on a sofa), 'we can do anything when it is a question of toilettes which come up to the throat. Those bodices you admire if the lady is a bad figure, or even partially deformed, have to be built up. M. —— is a great artist in that way; he is a producer and adapter of *accessoires*, as we call padding. I frequently call him in, and he will make a pretty round, graceful body out of very ugly material. He calls hiself a working sculptor, and charges 100fr. for what he designates modelling a figure.' We became confidential, and I asked her how she was going to dress the ladies of the whole universe this winter; 'for,' I added, 'half-a-dozen of your clever artists dictate to the thousands of the fashionable all over the world.' This was a happy hit; Madame —— took me by the hand and said, 'I like to talk to men. Well,' she continued, 'we have almost settled as to our intentions.' Here the artist went into a long explanation about the colours that would be worn this winter. They will be nameless, the idea being to produce extraordinary shades and tints, such as the chemist used to consider his failures. I confess I got into a state of mental confusion about the 'robe princesse' and the 'polonnise princesse,' which are to dominate this winter. The male mind is not prepared for understanding the details of millinery. Madame ——, became more intelligible when she began to speak of the general outlines of the winter toilettes. Women's dresses are to be made more flat and tight-fitting than ever. Straight lines are to prevail before and behind. This led to a very serious interrogation on my part. We all know that the female form from time to time is caricatured by what the Romans might have called a *gibbus*, a hump for which a general term—crinoline—is applied by people who have no right to be particular and inquisitive. Now, if the straight line is to be the rule, what will become of the convex decoration which the French call *tournure*? It is to leave the vicinity of the waist and do supporting duty at the train end of the skirt; it is to support and keep spread out the sweeping drapery of a trailing robe. 'Nonsense,' I exclaimed. 'Nothing is ridiculous,' said my friend, 'concerning dress.' 'Pardon!' 'Oh! you don't believe, eh? Well, I will just show you what I have written on this subject, and she produced a proof sheet just come from the printer's. Lady's bustle this winter is to be worn at the tail of her sweeping dress. I suggested, 'attached small wheels to assist when the ladies were walking,' but was asked what would become of the said wheels when the wearer was seated. However, I have made friends with Madame ——, who says she intends to make use of me. We almost embraced, and the dresses for India will be despatched positively by the end of this week."

THE CAUSES OF DRUNKENNESS.

We might sum up the causes that lead to to over-consumption of alcohol under the following heads:—

1. The want of oxygen is an undeniable cause of drunkenness. The exhilarating medium of life, oxygen itself, is alcholic, we might say. It is a constant irritant, and therefore exhilarating. If the air has become exhausted of a portion of oxygen, it has a lowering effect upon the human system, a desire to make up for this, drives men and women to alcholic consumption. It will be said, why then drunkenness in rural districts? But no one yet proved that drunkenness was as prevalent in rural districts as in towns, and if it exists there at all, it will be partly caused by the dulness and sameness of life. The system will have exhilaration, and if it cannot have it in the mode of life it gets it out of spasmodic and vicious action. 2. Want of nutritious and aromatic food; and this is, perhaps, the strongest of all causes of drunkeness. The absorbed vitality wants replacing, and in default of being replaced by absorption of solid nourishment, which acts regularly in conjunction with systematic functions, a craving for spasmodic stimulants is raised, and leads easily to excess. It is, however, often not only the want of solid as of aromatic food; for continual heavy food will exhaust the digestive organs and cause feebleness as much as under-nourishment, producing the over-use of stimulants. A constant use of aromatic foods is necessary, particularly in our artificial town life, to form a continual stimulating action, and replace the natural exhaustion consequent on the inhalation of vitiated atmospheric air. The volatile oils, contained in stimulating foods, are safeguards against drunkenness or over-consumption of alcohol. 3. Unsettled meals. The ill-regulated provision for supplying food to the body is a great cause of drunkenness. If exhaustion is not replaced regularly, sudden replacement is required. It is far easier to run into the public-house for sixpenny-worth of stimulant than to wait till sixpennyworth of well-cooked food is prepared; and as nature does not like to wait if neglected, the first course is taken, and to a very bad purpose indeed. The stimulant acts momentarily; this brings about weakness, and finally ends in requiring further and stronger stimulants. It is no use for wives and mothers to explain against the drunkenness of their husbands and sons if that which would obviate drunkenness—regularity of food-meals—is not attended to. 4. Spasmodic work. Is is possible to draw a line, where to meet drunkenness and where not, in trade. Regular occupation and regular hours are preventative of exhaustion of vitality, and therefore do not tax the system as heavily as sudden occupation at irregular intervals, prolonged beyond endurance. The man who has to work a long run of hours at a stretch has no taste for regular food, but flies to spasmodic sustenance; the man, or woman, whose energies are taxed suddenly, extravagantly, and spasmodically, will supply vitality in the same way by stimulants—they cannot help it, for nature's requirements are absolute. For such workers peculiar provision ought to be made, since they bring a sacrifice to our civilization. 5. Want of sleep. There is no greater foe to sobriety than want of sleep; it eats into the very marrow of vitality. Want of sleep is want of replacement of energy, and what cannot be obtained in one way will be obtained in another. Long wakefulness exhausts the system, and requires stimulant action; when that is called into requisition we are no longer sure of the consequences—they may be one way or another, and the human machine once out of order we must put up with the consequences. Order! order! order! is the great cry of the Universe. 6. "Ill-regulated vitality." We have given this point very moderately, and should have liked to characterise it more strongly. All disorderly action is absorbent, and leads to the use of stimulants to replace it. The youth who has passed his night in debauchery will not be satisfied with a simple breakfast, but but will require strong stimulants to regain his vigour, in some measure, for daily occupation. Under the same heading will come. 7. Exhaustive pleasures. Pleasure is as yet little understood. Many young people in towns think pleasure consists in wild reaction from work. Until we educate for pleasure we cannot hope that young minds are sufficiently regulated to understand reaction, and exhaustive pleasures act in such a manner on the system that they weaken vitality, when recreation would enbrance it. Wherever a course of exhaustive pleasure is followed, there must a stimulating agency take place, and alcohol be unduly resorted to. 8. Bad teeth. The want of good teeth for mastication is as great a source of drunkenness as any we have named, and in no other matter can philanthropic action be better employed than in instituting for the working-classes and the poor, hospitals where they may, on easy terms, supply this need. Unequal mastication causes bad digestion or want of nourishment, and both lead to the undue consumption of alcohol—for nature will be satisfied. 9. Want of cleanliness. Cleanliness exhilarates, dirt debases. Wherever purity in house, person, and dress exists, drunkenness will not find a home. Drunkenness is fond of unkempt hair, of unwashed skin, of tawdry dress, of unmended clothes. Encourage cleanliness, and you encourage sobriety. 10. Heavy clothing and close rooms. Among all the minds that have given their attention to clothing we have as yet met with none that have regarded seasonable climatic clothing. 11. Over study, over exertion, over work, all condition on undue consumption of alcohol. Our body, our construction, has finite rules and finite principles, and when we overstep these we disorganise the carefully constituted watchwork, and it has to be replaced by violent machinery. We do not believe in violent work; all violence has to be replaced by stimulating substances, and must lead ultimately to an undue consumption of alcohol. 12. Sameness of life. But stagnation is just as bad. Life will have variety, and when that is neglected we have to create an artificial action. Whether it be the workman in his dull home, or the nobleman in his fine duller mansion, it is all the same, life will have action, oxygenic change and variety. It yearns for it, and when left unsatisfied takes a wrong course.

We may preach wisely about sobriety in all ways, and sobriety need not mean dulness. Dulness revenges itself and causes a state of being which either ends in torper or violent indulgence.—*National Food and Fuel Reformer.*

WHAT IS THE SUN?

Professor Rudolph, in a lengthy paper on the sun, says:—"It is a molten or white hot mass, 856,000 miles in diameter, equalling in bulk 1,260,000 worlds like our own, having a surrounding ocean of gas on fire, 50,000 miles deep, tongues of flame darting upward more than 50,000 miles, volcanic forces that hurl into the solar atmosphere luminous matter to the height of 150,000 miles, drawing to itself all the worlds belonging to our family of planets, and holding them all in their proper places; attracting with such superior force the millions of solid and stray masses that are wandering in the fathomless abyss that they rush helplessly toward him and fall into his fiery embrace. And thus he continues his sublime and restless march through his mighty orbit, having a period of more than 18,000,000 of years."

There is a proposal to establish in Paris a company of public carriers, like the London Parcels Delivery Company. There already exists in the French capital a "Footage Parisien," but the charges are high, and the arrangements for deposit and delivery are very meagre.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 20th November, 1875.

COTTON GOODS.

American Sheetings, 15 lb.	per piece	$2.00 a 2.75
American Drills, 30 yards	"	3.75 a 3.80
" 40 "	"	3.70 a 3.80
Cotton Yarn, No. 16 a 24	per 100 lbs.	88.00 a 105.50
" 28 a 32	"	112.00 a 117.00
" 38 a 42	"	118.00 a 130.00
" Bombay	"	83.00 a 87.50
Chintz	per piece	$1.00 a 1.05
Dyed Spotted Shirtings	"	3.60 a 3.95
" Brocades Do.	"	3.85 a 4.10
" Damask Do.	"	5.00 a 6.00
English Drills 36 yards	"	2.40 a 2.42
" 14 lbs.	"	3.20 a 3.45
" 15 lbs.	"	1.70 a 1.85
Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs.	"	2.00 a 2.05
" 8 lbs.	"	2.15 a 2.20
" 8½ lbs.	"	3.00 a 3.07
" 9 lbs.	"	3.35 a 3.50
" 10 lbs.	"	1.45 a 1.50
Grey T. Cloth, 24 yds & 33 in. 9 lbs.	"	1.60 a 1.72
" 24 " & 36 in. 7 lbs.	"	2.15 a 2.20
" 24 " & 36 in. 8 lbs. XD	"	2.17 a 2.20
" 24 " & 36 in. 8 lbs. QL	"	2.70 a 2.75
" 24 " & 36 in. 8 lbs. XX	"	0.60 a 0.70
Handkerchiefs, Blue	per doz.	0.62 a 0.65
" Brown	"	0.72 a 0.80
" Red	"	0.75 a 0.78
" Light Red	"	2.34 a 2.38
Jeans, 30 yards	"	1.18 a 1.25
Muslins, White, Plain, 12 yards	per piece	2.05 a 3.25
" Figured 24 "	"	2.15 a 2.35
Turkey Red Shirtings, 2 lbs.	"	2.35 a 2.40
" 3 lbs.	"	0.21 a 0.22
Velvets, Black, 23 in.	per yard	0.19 a 0.20
" Gentian, 23 "	"	0.24 a 0.25
Velveteens, Black	"	0.30 a 0.32
" Gentian	"	2.40 a 2.50
White Shirtings, 54 a 60 reed	per piece	2.45 a 2.60
" 64 a 68	"	3.80 a 3.45
" 68 a 80	"	3.85 a 3.90
" 500 "	"	3.50 a 3.55
" 7,000 "	"	1.90 a 1.95
" AA	"	6.00 a 6.08
" BB	"	4.80 a 4.85
" MB	"	6.05 a 6.10
" BI	"	2.50 a 2.55
White Spotted Shirtings	"	2.70 a 2.75
" Brocades	"	

WOOLLEN GOODS.

Blankets, 7 lbs.	per pair	$2.90 a 3.15
" 8 lbs.	"	3.20 a 3.30
" 9 lbs.	"	3.50 a 3.70
" 10 lbs.	"	4.25 a 5.00
" 12 lbs.	"	6.10 a 8.20
Camlets, SSS	per piece	16.00 a 16.50
" SS	"	17.50 a 18.00
" S	"	18.50 a 19.00
" BBB	"	19.00 a 19.50
" AAA	"	18.00 a 18.50
" LLL	"	16.50 a 17.00
Cloth, Broad	per yard	2.18 a 3.00
" Medium	"	1.04 a 1.72
Long Ells, MM Scarlet	per piece	9.70 a 9.80
" " Assorted	"	9.10 a 9.20
" " HH Scarlet	"	9.60 a 9.70
" " Assorted	"	9.10 a 9.20
" " H Scarlet	"	9.70 a 9.80
" " Assorted	"	9.25 a 9.30
Lastres, Figured	"	5.10 a 5.20
Lasting, DD	"	15.00 a 15.70
Orleans, Plain	"	5.50 a 5.80
Spanish Stripes	per yard	0.79 a 0.81

METALS.

Iron, Nail Rod	per picul	2.90 a 3.20
" Hoop	"	3.05 a 3.20
" Bar	"	3.05 a 3.10
" Wire	"	7.75 a 7.80
Lead	"	7.60 a 7.75
Pigs, W.B.	"	7.50 a 7.30
" Lead, LB	"	7.60 a 7.70
Quicksilver, English	"	104.00 a —
" American	"	105.00 a —
Steel, English	per tub	4.20 a 4.30
" Swedish	"	5.40 a 5.50
Sheathing Metal	per picul	23.50 a 27.00
Spelter	"	7.00 a 7.25
Tin, Malacca	per picul	23.50 a 24.50
" Plates	per box	6.8 a 7.00

PRODUCE.

Almonds	per picul	21.00 a 22.50
Alum, 1st quality	"	1.30 a 1.33
" 2nd	"	1.45 a 1.60
Barley, Siam	"	0.83 a 1.10
" Canphas	"	15.80 a 14.30
Beche-de-Mer	"	30.00 a 55.00
Bees Wax, Japan, White	"	9.75 a 10.00
" " Yellow	"	48.00 a 52.00
" " Hankow, White	"	84.00 a 85.00
Birds' Nests, 1st quality	per pol.	$2,200 a 4,000
" 2nd "	"	650 a 800
" 3rd "	"	170 a 350
Brimstone	per picul	2.25 a 3.50
Buffalo's Hide, Manila	"	12.00 a 15.50
Camphor, packed	"	13.80 a 14.00
" Hacoa, clean	"	5,000 a 5,200
" Refuse	"	3,000 a 3,600
Cardamoms, Superior	"	150.00 a 170.00
" Inferior	"	24.00 a 25.00
Cloves	"	40.00 a 42.00
Coals, Afloat	per ton	—
" English, steam	"	11.75 a 12.80
" Sydney	"	9.75 a —
Coffee	per picul	25.00 a 27.00
Copper Sheathing, Japan	"	24.00 a —
" Bed	"	24.50 a —
" Nails	"	23.50 a 23.60
Cotton, Shanghai	"	20.00 a 20.50
" Bombay	"	15.50 a 17.50
" Shantung	"	19.50 a 20.00
" Ningpo	"	21.50 a 22.00
" Tientsin	"	21.50 a 22.00
" Tungchow	"	21.00 a 21.00
" Calcutta	"	14.00 a 16.50
Cotton Seeds, Saigon	"	5.50 a 6.30
" Siam	"	5.80 a 5.90
Cow's Hide	"	8.50 a 9.75
Cuttlefish, Japan, without bones	"	21.00 a 23.00
" " Chaulow	"	12.50 a 14.00
Cutch	"	27.50 a 28.00
Dates, Black	"	5.80 a 6.00
" Red	"	3.75 a 4.28
Dried Lily Flowers	"	3.20 a 4.00
Elephant's Teeth, 4 a 6 pieces	"	0.10 a 0.35
" 7 a 8 "	"	250 a 300
Flour, California, per sack of 50 lbs.	"	200 a 220
" American per barrel of 100 lbs.	"	1.30 a 1.40
" " " " of 200 lbs.	"	2.70 a 2.80
Fungai	"	6.10 a 6.25
Plants	"	36.00 a 37.00
Ginseng, American, 1st quality	"	0.50 a 0.60
" 2nd "	"	220.00 a 300.00
Hams, Ordinary	"	100.00 a 210.00
" Superior	"	15.40 a 18.50
Hemp, Hankow	"	20.22 a 30.00
" Siam	"	10.50 a 11.50
Isinglass, Japan	"	10.40 a 11.00
Melon Seeds, 1st quality	"	36.00 a 46.00
" 2nd "	"	5.80 a 5.70
Mushrooms	"	5.20 a 5.30
Mussels, Dry Siam large	"	55.00 a 60.00
" " middle	"	14.00 a 12.50
Mussels, Dry Siam small	per picul	7.50 a 8.50
Peas, White	"	$5.60 a 5.86
" Green	"	2.05 a 2.10
" Black	"	2.10 a 2.25
" Yellow	"	1.68 a 1.70
" Green Beans	"	1.60 a 1.85
Pearl Barley	"	1.65 a 2.05
Potatoe Flour	"	0.50 a 7.80
Putchuck	"	2.10 a 2.50
Rhinoceros Horn	"	18.00 a 14.70
" " Mother	"	2,600 a 3,000
Rice, Bengal, Cargo No. 1	"	2,000 a 2,400
" " 2	"	2.45 a 2.50
" Siam, White	"	2.20 a 2.25
" " mill-cleaned	"	1.55 a 1.60
" Manila	"	1.45 a 1.50
" Singapore	"	2.35 a 2.40
" Saigon	"	1.88 a 1.91
" Arracan	"	1.40 a 1.60
" Rangoon	"	2.10 a 2.15
Saltpetre	"	2.35 a 2.40
Seaweed, Green	"	2.05 a 2.30
" Cut	"	3.75 a 3.95
Sesamum, White	"	4.10 a 4.30
" Black	"	2.85 a 3.10
Sharkfin	"	35.00 a 60.00
Sh.llish, Japan	"	27.00 a 45.00
" California	"	14.00 a 14.50
Steel, Fish	"	5.00 a 6.40
Straits Produce, &c.—		
Rattans, Straits	per picul	5.20 a 5.50
" Banjur	"	4.25 a 4.50
Pepper, White	"	16.80 a 17.00
" Black	"	10.60 a 10.70
Betel Nut	"	2.50 a 2.85
Sandal Wood, Malabar	"	4.10 a 4.20
" South Seas	"	16.00 a 18.50
Sapan Wood, Manila	"	1.60 a 2.10
" Siam	"	2.25 a 2.50
Sugar, Canton White, 1 a 3	"	6.15 a 6.50
" " Dark Brown	"	4.70 a 4.90
" West Coast, Dark Brown	"	— —
" Manila, Dry White	"	5.45 a 5.60
" Candy	"	8.45 a 8.50
" Foochow	"	8.90 a 9.20
Vermicelli, Tientsin	"	8.50 a 9.20
Walnuts	"	4.50 a 4.85
Wheat, Tientsin	"	1.75 a 1.80
" California	"	2.50 a 2.05
Wood Oil	"	Tls. 5.7.3.0 a —
"	"	5.1.0.0 a 5.1.5.0
Tea	"	$9.25 a 9.55
Tea	"	—
Window Glass	per box	3.20 a 3.30

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
HONGKONG.					
STEAMERS.					
Albay		Span. str	269		
Amoy	Drewes	Brit. str	814	Siemssen & Co	
Arratoon Apcar	R. Cass	Brit. str	936	Siemssen & Co	
Chinkiang	James Hogg	Brit. str	798	Siemssen & Co	
Columbian	J. Reeves	Brit. str	1417	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Esmeralda	E. Thshand	Brit. str	395	A. MacG. Heaton	
Feiwan		Brit. str		H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Fung Shan	R. Andrew	Brit. str	862	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Glenfalloch	McBain	Brit. str	1386	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Iehang ‡	B. Martin	Brit. str	700	Butterfield & Swire	
Kinshan ‡	Cary	Brit. str	1050	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Kiu-Kiang	Morton	Brit. str	1061	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Kjobenhavn	C. Paulsen	Dan. str	701	Hop-kee	
Kwangtung	S. Ashton	Brit. str	491	D. Lapraik & Co	
Leonor	L. Diaz	Span. str	400	D. Lapraik & Co	
Little Orphan		Amr. str	45	Captain T. B. Benning	
Lorne	Butcher	Brit. str	1034	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Ly-ee-moon	Forrest	Brit. str	611	Birley & Co	
Madagascar	E. Timm	Ger. str	862	Siemssen & Co	
Norna	C. Koch	Brit. str	608	Kwok Acheong	
Oceanic	Pavsale	Brit. str	3349	O. & O. S. N. Co	
Orissa	Harvey	Brit. str	1118	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Pansy	Goyenechea	Span. str	384	Remedios & Co	
Pardo	Power	Brit. str	763	Landstein & Co	
Pawtuxet		Amr. str	280	Heard & Co	
Powan §	A. Benning	Brit. str	1890	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Singapore	J. H. Peake	Brit. str	964	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Sunda	E. M. Edmond	Brit. str	1033	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Venice	J. H. Watson	Brit. str	1271	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
White Cloud ‡	T. B. Benning	Brit. str	652	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Yot-sai §	W. Kentwell	Brit. str	180	Kwok Acheong	
Yottung		Brit. str	323	Kwok Acheong	
		‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton.*			
		§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong.*			
SAILING VESSELS.					
Albatros	Koppelmann	Ger. bk	377	Melchers & Co	
Alexandra	Thos. Bulman	Brit. sh	898	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	
Alva	E. A. Souza	Port. sh	632	Brandao & Co	
Amiral Devoulx	P. Carrique	Fren. bk	774	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	
Annie Gray	R. More	Brit. sh	727	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Armenia	Salter	Amr. bk	326	Frazar & Co	
Auguste	A. Bernard	Fren. bk	844	Carlowitz & Co	
Brema	Timpe	Ger. bk	380	Wieler & Co	
Burrn Noorfel	A. Worgitzky	Siam. bk	369	Chinese	
Canton	Kundsen	Siam. sh	779	Chinese	
Caprera	Rardell	Amr. bk	700	Order	
Carl Ritter	H. C. Lansen	Ger. bk	596	Siemssen & Co	
Caroline Behn	Schmidt	Ger. bk	673	Wm. Pustan & Co	
Charger	G. B. Knowles	Amr. sh	1444	Russell & Co	
Charter Oak	Smith	Brit. sh	963	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Ching-too	John Baikie	Brit. sch	304	Order	
Chlorie	M. Matson	Ger. bk	328	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Clachnacudden	McDonald	Brit. bk	237	Russell & Co	
Clara	W. Sampson	Brit. sh	938	Borneo Co., Limited	
Dora	Z. Ituarte	Span. bg	322	H. Kier	
Eastern Monarch	A. Donaldson	Brit. sh	1705	Melchers & Co	
Figaro	E. Berard	Fren. bk	434	Gas Co	
Flodden	J. Murdoch	Brit. bk	337	Russell & Co	
Fray Benitos	B. Mota	Port. sh	410	J. J. dos Remedios & Co	
Gloucester	Vincent	Brit. bk	526	Rozario & Co	
Hammonia	G. Weller	Ger. bk	390	Siemssen & Co	
Hongkong	Frendenberg	Siam. sh	338	Chinese	
Humboldt	A. F. Stoll	Ger. bk	330	Order	
Huntley Castle	Jas. Hughan	Brit. sh	623	A. MacG. Heaton	
Ino	G. H. Bannan	Ger. bk	353	Siemssen & Co	
Irene	O. Hansen	Ger. bk	264	Taylor & Thompson	
Johann Carl	Gutamuths	Ger. str	387	Wm. Pustan & Co	
Johann Smidt	H. Rohkar	Ger. bk	432	Wieler & Co	
Kerchalon	Lanes	Fren. bk	267	Landstein & Co	
Leju	McWhirter	Brit. sh	556	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Lammermuir	J. N. Smart	Brit. sh	1054	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Madone	Haon	Fren. bk	458	F. Degener	
Marion	C. Howes	Amr. sch	306	Olyphant & Co	
Mathilde	G. Dau	Ger. bk	270	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Meteor	N. B. Dircksen	Ger. bk	594	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	
Mirella	Ed. Pitt	Brit. bk	727	Wieler & Co	
Monsoon	Geo. Hunter	Brit. bk	283	Wm. Pustan & Co	
Neu Granada	E Boner	Ger. bk	294	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
New Era	Sawyer	Amr. sh	1145	Order	
Norham Castle	Kelso	Brit. bk	698	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Norseman	F. Soderstrom	Siam. sh	711	Chinese	
Orange Grove	J. Hutchison	Brit. bk	585	Rozario & Co	
Orienten	Hook	Swed. bk	333	Captain	
Pilgrim	Frank Fowle	Amr. sh	956	Russell & Co	
Rachel	Wm. Firth	Brit. bk	382	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Resolution	M. Conception	Siam. sh	816	Chinese	
Ruth	C. Miato	Brit. bk	468	Carlowitz & Co	
Sumatra	Mullin	Amr. sh